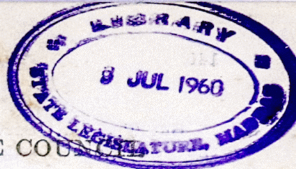


THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 18h March 1960.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall take up the questions relating to the Hon. the Minister for Revenue first.

Government College of Integrated Medicine.

*87 *Q.*—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations have been made by the students of the Government College of Integrated Medicine, Madras, during their strike in August 1959; and

(*b*) if so, what they are and the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] is placed on the Table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: In the answer it is stated with regard to item (1), that the Government have deferred the introduction of the course and with regard to item (4), the Government have stated that the proposal is dropped. Why is it that in the one case it is deferred and in the other case, the proposal is stated as dropped? Why has proposal No. (1) not been dropped instead of being deferred unnecessarily?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Ultimately, the net result is more or less the same. (Laughter)

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: With reference to the answer to item No. (3), as there is no separate Dean for the Royapettah Hospital, would the Government examine and reconsider the question of placing the Royapettah Hospital under the Dean of the College and Hospital of Integrated Medicine, and make it all one unified unit?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Even as it is, all facilities for the students are made available in the Royapettah Hospital. That is why it is thought it is not necessary to place the hospital under the Dean's charge and that the existing state of affairs may continue.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 203–204 infra.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As the question of the future of the College of Integrated Medicine is stated to be under the consideration of Government, will the Hon. Minister tell us what exactly is proposed to be done with the present institution, whether it will be run as an institution for the development of indigenous medicines only?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That issue is under consideration. It is too premature to state on what lines the mind of the Government is working.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The demands of the students of this Hospital or College are there. But the Chief Minister of Madras, addressing a meeting very recently, said that the students coming out of this College were much better than the students coming out of the Madras Medical College, Allopathic Doctors. It is reported in the Press. Am I to ask the Minister in charge whether he agrees with the views of the Chief Minister in this matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : First of all, I must have an authenticated version of the reported speech. Then only I can say anything.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Am I to understand that the Minister for Health does not go even through the daily papers and when there is a speech on such an important matter, may I take it that he has missed an important speech of the day?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I remember to have read the speech, but I do not remember in which paper. In that paper I did not have the impression that the speech was on those lines.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : If the Hon. Minister has not seen the reported statement which has appeared in 'The Hindu', a leading paper. . . .

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Has the hon. Member brought the cutting from the paper?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I shall stand corrected. Unless the Hon. Minister could contradict me by that and tell me, will the Hon. Minister in charge go through the reported statement of the Chief Minister and either get the confirmation that he has said so or would he go under the plea that in these days the statements of Ministers and important Congressmen are always misreported?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I prefer to go through the paper and see what it is.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I invite the Hon. Minister to the answer put down against representation No. (6) and request him to enlighten us on whether the Government have since come to any decision and, if so, what the orders of Government are?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I am not sure whether a decision has been taken. I want notice of the question.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to item No. (9) of the representation and the answer thereto and ask what orders the Government have passed in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: As regards the first part of it, it has been stated that it has not been recognised by the University. As regards the second part, it is clearly stated that it is under consideration.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: May I know whether the bus whose purchase is stated to have been sanctioned has been really since purchased?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Orders must have issued. I am not sure whether the bus has been actually purchased.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I make a submission to the Chair? When the House is seized of the matter whether a statement has been made or not, the Hon. Minister in charge has said, 'I am not sure what it is.' May I request the Chair to see that the Hon. Minister places the matter before the House and either accepts what is reported to have been stated or comes forward with a contradiction?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has not furnished the newspaper cutting.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, on occasions like this the first thing that the hon. Member may do in courtesy to the House as well as to the Ministry is to send a cutting of that to the Minister concerned and ask whether it is true or not, and then put a question on that which will be answered.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: From what I know of Parliamentary Procedure, when a question is asked, it may occur to the Member just at that time in the background of that question that the Chief Minister, an important gentleman, has said such and such a thing. If I had anticipated it, I would have brought the cutting. However, I shall bring the cutting which I have referred to and the Chief Minister also may see that the matter is clarified.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am afraid I have not been properly understood. I said that the proper procedure on such occasions was to send a cutting of that to the Minister and

ask for confirmation whether such a statement was made and then pursue it with questions tabled in the House. I think that would be helpful.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has not supplied the newspaper cutting which he has referred to. If all on a sudden it is thrown at the face of the Hon. Minister, he cannot reply to it.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Rules permitting and with the latitude of the Hon. Chairman, may I submit it to-morrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have always been very lenient to the hon. Member and given him enough latitude.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : The institution is called the College of Integrated Medicine. What is the thing that is being integrated? I would like to know that from the Hon. Minister.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The integration is that of the allopathic and the Indian systems of medicine.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : If that be the case, if the Hon. Minister has gone through the syllabus of the institution, he will be knowing that two-thirds of it is modern medicine and only one-third of it is indigenous medicine. How can integration of that type do good to the public health of this country?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It is also integration to a smaller extent, though not to the full extent. (Laughter)

Resignation of doctors

* 88 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to place on the table of the House a list of doctors in the Madras Medical Service who resigned in 1957, 1958 and up to 31st May 1959 together with the years of service of each doctor?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : A statement[a] is placed on the table of the House.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know the reason which made so many doctors submit the resignation, particularly doctors with service in the hospital ranging between twelve years and four years and service of a few months also? What are the special reasons for so many doctors resigning their job in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I shall narrate some of the reasons. Some resigned to take up other jobs. Others were unwilling to serve in the primary health centres. Therefore, they resigned their job. Still others resigned their job to take up higher studies. Still others resigned as they were unwilling to go and serve in rural areas. Eight have given up the appointment in order to take up other appointments. For all these various reasons they resigned.

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 205-207 infra.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is the unattractive nature of the salary offered to these people one of the causes for the resignation of very many of these officers?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That may also be another reason.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : In the year 1959 within a span of two or three months, eleven doctors with a record of service of six years, two years and even ten years and eleven months have resigned merely because the Director of Medical Services insisted that either they should go out or there would be no chance for them in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : As regards the year 1959, twelve have resigned for private reasons, two for pursuing higher studies, eight for taking up other appointments and the rest due to reluctance to serve in the rural areas.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : While I appreciate the fact that the Director of Medical Services was very strong on these issues, namely, that when doctors were transferred, they should accept the transfer and that no influence from any quarter would make any difference, still when doctors go to the Director of Medical Services directly and explain their difficulties, should not the Director appreciate their difficulties and think of changing the orders and should he go on insisting that they should go out of Madras or the alternative is resignation for them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I should think that where the circumstances are such that they should be appreciated, they will be appreciated and where they are not appreciated, they are dropped and ignored.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that the doctors had gone directly to the Director of Medical Services and explained their difficulties and that even when they requested for grant of leave for one or two months, the leave was refused without leaving them any alternative except to submit their resignation and walk out of the hospitals? 3-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No, Sir, requests for one or two months' leave or extension of leave will have to be taken into consideration only along with the exigencies of service and all that. The officer had to post somebody and there were so many hospitals without doctors which had to be immediately manned with doctors. So, there are all sorts of difficulties.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is there any chance of favouritism having played some part in these transfers of doctors to primary health centres? People who have obtained classes in their examinations have been transferred and people with no class have been kept in big hospitals.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No, Sir, I am not aware of any such thing.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. Minister make an enquiry about it? Particularly, highly qualified people, people with high ranking passes have been posted to primary health centres while people without any rank whatsoever, people who passed the examination after seven or eight years have been retained in the big hospitals?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: No, Sir. The difficulty is that it is not as if all people who have passed with high ranks have been posted to the primary health centres. There are also people, who have not passed with high ranks, posted to these centres. If there are one or two people among them who have passed with high ranks, it should not be taken that all people who passed with high ranks have been posted to the primary health centres. There are also people who have not passed with high ranks.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it not in the interest of at least the teaching institutions and the Government also to post such people who have passed with high rank?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, Sir, as far as possible, that is also borne in mind. And further, it is also in the interest of the doctors themselves, a little experience in the mofussil will do them good. With that object, they might have been posted to these centres.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: While agreeing with the Hon. Minister that doctors serving in Madras for more than three or four years should be transferred to the mofussil, may I point out that there are still in Madras doctors who have put in a service of eight to ten years and who have not been touched—a number of such cases could be mentioned—and could the Minister enquire into the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Certain doctors in the mofussil have complained to me that they have been working in the mofussil for a long time and that they have not been given a chance to come over to the City, while, on the other hand, in the City there are doctors who are serving here for a number of years. So, in order to provide for these people who had been doing service in the mofussil, and give them a chance to come to the City, they might have been transferred.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: After all, the doctors are Gazetted Officers and the resignations of these doctors should have gone to the Hon. Minister in charge. When so many resignations came, was it not incumbent on the Hon. Minister in charge to enquire into the reasons why doctors resigned in such large numbers?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, I looked into it and when these reasons were there, I was satisfied.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether at least in future any policy would be evolved which would eliminate this heart-burning among the doctors in the matter of transfers, namely, that people are retained in Madras for a long time or that they are suddenly transferred to the mofussil?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Whatever we might do, still there will be heart-burning among some people. There is no way of stopping that sort of heart-burning.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: சில பெண் டாக்டர்களும் ராஜினாமா செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று இந்தப் பட்டியலிலிருந்து தெரிகிறது. கல்யாணம் செய்துகொண்டதன் காரணமாக அவர்களில் யாராவது ராஜினாமா செய்துவிட்டார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: அந்த மாதிரியும் உண்டு. (சிரிப்பு) யார் என்று கேட்டால் பதில் சொல்ல இப்போது தகவல் இல்லை.

Handloom Week Celebrations.

*84 (*S.N.*) Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the dates for Handloom Week Celebrations during this year have been changed; and

(*b*) if so, whether it has been done with the consent of this Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) This Government was not consulted in the matter.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Previously the Handloom Week Celebrations were held in the month of February and in view of the appeals made by the people of Tamil Nad, it was decided to have them in the first week of January and Government agreed to this. Why should Government change it? In the future at least will the Hon. Minister make it sure that it will be celebrated in the first week of January?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The change in the date has proved a blessing to the weavers in the Madras State because they got the rebate not only during the Pongal season but during the Handloom Week Celebrations also.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will it not be more convenient for the people to make the purchases before the Pongal? The sales will be more if the celebrations are held before Pongal.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The purpose of having the Handloom Week celebrated is to give a greater rebate to the purchaser so that he may be able to purchase more. The Government of Madras have made it a policy to encourage sales by granting these rebates. Whether the purchase is made during the Pongal season or during the Handloom Week Celebrations does not matter when people make their purchases.

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SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Is it not a fact that a larger number of varieties will be available during the Handloom Week and not during Pongal season and could not the Week be celebrated before Pongal?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not agree with the hon. Member that greater number of varieties are available during the Handloom Week. On the other hand, varieties are available during seasons when the handlooms sell well in the State.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The Handloom Week Celebrations or the Mela conducted by the Co-operative Society with dancing and singing and all other features—is that the Handloom Week Celebration?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is exactly the same. I am glad to find that the hon. Member has been attracted to that place by the dancing and the singing.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the amount spent on the celebration of the Handloom Week really served the purpose, apart from the large crowd which it attracted more by the singing and the dancing and very little by the speeches of which I am sure, and whether the celebrations and the Mela served the purpose of pushing up the sales of handloom cloth.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am happy to inform the hon. Member that on a sum of Rs. 12,000 spent in the whole of the State for these celebrations, sales have been effected to the tune of a crore and twenty lakhs of rupees.

Distribution of Prasadams

* 85 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government from a Deputy Minister of the Government of India as to the manner in which "Prasadams" were given in the Hindu Temples at Tiruchendur and Kanyakumari; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) The Minister for Home received a note from the Union Deputy Minister for Railways.

(b) The Home Minister has written to the Deputy Minister explaining the position.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that in the Tiruchendur and Kanyakumari temples invidious distinctions between castes and castes among the devotees are made by the priests?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No invidious distinctions are made or observed or shown at all in any of these temples.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: May I know whether in a secular State like ours which is not a theocratic State we can promote or encourage this sort of supercilious attitude on the part of the priests as has been done by the Hon. Minister by the Press statement he has issued?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have not been able to understand what exactly the hon. Member means. There is no question of any supercilious attitude on the part of the priests and there is no question of taking any action relating to that.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: May I know whether it is not supercilious attitude on the part of the priests when they throw the 'prasadams' on the heads, on the feet and on the floor before the devotees?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member has got the information. I do not know whether he has ever visited the temples. Nothing like that is done.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: I have myself visited these temples. Would it not have been prudent on the part of the temple authorities so to arrange the showing round the temple in regard to the Deputy Minister for Railways as to prevent such nasty scenes taking place?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am afraid the Hon. the Deputy Minister for Railways does not need any pleading from the hon. Member on his behalf. The Hon. the Deputy Minister for Railways was taken round the temples and was given all honours due.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: May I know whether the letter of the Deputy Minister for Railways was a confidential one to the Hon. the Home Minister, or was it a public document?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I cannot say whether it was a confidential or a public document. But the Hon. the Deputy Minister for Railways in a subsequent letter asked me whether I would release it to the Press or if I would agree to his releasing it to the Press. I said I had no objection to it.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: May I know under which circumstances the Hon. the Home Minister thought that it was proper conduct in a matter relating to the Minister of the State and the Minister of the Centre to rush to the Press and give his contdadiction without any attempt being made to contact the Deputy Minister?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, it was not that I rushed to the Press. It was he that rushed to the Press and various versions were there and comments were there. With reference to these comments, the Press representatives asked me about my reactions and I gave my reactions. There was no question of my issuing the statement, much less the question of my rushing to the Press.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I am not at all concerned with the particular incident about which I feel there is much to be said which is unfortunate. But my point is this. Am I to understand that the Minister of this State could on the very next day give an interview to the Press even without finding out what the facts were from the Hon. the Deputy Minister for Railways directly when he was particularly in the City on that day? The Hon. the Home Minister could have contacted the Deputy Minister for Railways and also expressed his views and what he would like to say about it.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It was not the next day that I met the representatives of the Press. It was only some days after the incident occurred. It was some days after I saw the statement of the Hon. the Deputy Minister for Railways which he had issued to the Press and a few days after that I saw the report of the proceedings of the Lawyers' Conference at Nagercoil. Meanwhile, there were comments also in the newspapers and just then the Press representatives met me and enquired about it. I had in the meanwhile also in my hands the letter of the Deputy Minister for Railways and then only I gave my own reactions. And I did not say anything wrong or improper about it.

3-20 p.m. DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: May I know whether we can promote this new untouchability when we have made "untouchability" an offence punishable by law under Article 17 of the Constitution?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. Member is no doubt a scholar but he is under an obsession. In this matter there is no question of untouchability or any such thing.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: The very report which was released to the Press showed that the priest, if he touched any disciple, would be polluted. That was found in the statement issued by the Hon. Minister and I have followed it very closely.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It does not relate to the touching of a person belonging to a particular caste. The priests who conduct worship in certain temples have got to observe certain rules and procedure and they observe those rules and procedures. Therefore, in this matter there is no question of untouchability.

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DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : According to section 106 of the newly passed Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, no discrimination is to be shown in regard to the distribution of prasadams. Will the Government be pleased to issue a statement on these lines and give instructions to the priests and the persons concerned in the temple administration in the Madras State so that it will be seen hereafter that no such discrimination is shown in regard to the distribution of prasadams?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may once again tell the hon. Member that there has been no case of discrimination in the distribution of prasadams and, therefore, there is no need to issue any instructions under any of the provisions of that Act.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கோயில்களிலே போகிற பக்தர்களுக்குப் பிரசாதம் அளிக்கும்போது, கையிலே கொடுப்பது வழக்கமா? அல்லது தூக்கி எறிவது வழக்கமா? அது எப்படிப் பரம்பரையாக நடந்துவருகிறது என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : கையிலே கொடுப்பதுதான் வழக்கம். தூக்கியெறிவது இல்லை. ஏதோ பத்திரிகைகள் " தூக்கி எறியப்பட்டது, தூக்கி எறியப்பட்டது " என்று எழுதியிருக்கலாம். கையிலே கொடுப்பதை நாம் எப்படி வேண்டுமானாலும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the Hon. Deputy Minister at the Centre is allergic to priests?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member himself is a doctor and he can examine the Deputy Minister when he comes over here and give his finding.

Suspension of Police Personnel

* 86 *Q.*—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Police constables and Police officers in the City of Madras placed under suspension during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and up to August in 1959-60 ; and

(*b*) the charges for which they were placed under suspension?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : A statement[a] showing the number of police officers and men placed under suspension in the City of Madras and the charges for which they were placed under suspension during the period from 1st April 1957 to 31st March 1958, 1st April 1958 to 31st March 1959 and 1st April 1959 to 31st August 1959 is placed on the table of the House.

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 207–208 infra.

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VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: எத்தனை பேர்கள் நிரந்தரமாக வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கூற முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: "ஸஸ்பென்ஷ" னில் வைக்கப்பட்டவர்களின் விவரம் கேட்கப்பட்டது: அதைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதற்குமேல் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டு எத்தனை பேர்கள் நீக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற விவரங்கள் வேண்டுமானால், தனியாகக் கேள்வி போட்டால் பதில் சொல்லலாம்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: குற்றவாளிகள் வருஷா வருஷம் அதிகமாவதாகச் தெரிகிறது, பட்டியலிலிருந்து. உண்மையிலேயே குற்றவாளிகள் அதிகரிக்கிறார்களா? அல்லது குற்றவாளிகளைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கும் திறமைசாலிகள் அதிகமாகிறார் களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: எது அதிகம் என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. குற்றம் செய்கின்றவர்களை அப் போதைக்கப்போது கண்டுபிடித்து நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Apart from the list given about constables and other police officers under suspension, there are also a number of constables, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors who are not under suspension but disciplinary proceedings have been taken against them so far as the year 1959 is concerned.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is so.

Maistries of the Tanjore District Board

* 89 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that maistries in the Tanjore District Board are posted as Attenders on the formation of the Highways Department in 1946;

(b) if so, whether the services of these Attenders have since been regularized; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) Certain maistries taken over from the Tanjore District Board were appointed as Attenders in the Highways Department, after its formation in 1946.

(b) & (c) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a fact that these maistries are on a fixed scale of Rs. 25 without an increment for the last 14 years?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: I have no such information.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : **Is it a fact that they are asked to do the work of a clerk and that their services have not** been regularized so far even though they are working as clerks under supervisors?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : I want notice.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Can we expect any assurance from the Government that this matter would be taken up and that their services would be regularized soon?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : I will make an enquiry and do justice.

Tanks in the South Arcot District.

*90 *Q.*—SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of tanks in the South Arcot district, taluk-war, which are maintained by the Public Works Department;

(*b*) the number of tanks repaired during the years 1956 57, 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(*c*) the expenditure incurred by Government therefor in each year?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper[a] placed on the table of the House.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொடுத்த பட்டியலில், விருத்தாசலம், கள்ளக்குரிச்சி, திண்டிவனம் தாலூக்காக்களில் இன்னும் அதிகமான குளங்கள் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப் படாமலிருக்கின்றன. அவை எந்தக் கால அளவுக்குள் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்படும் என்பதையும், எத்தனை ஏக்கராக்கள் பாசனம் அடைகின்றன என்பதையும் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: எந்தக் காலத்திற்குள் "ரிப்பேர்" செய்யப்படும் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. எல்லா ஏரிகளையும் ரிப்பேர் செய்வதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்.

Jeep, cart, bus, cycle collisions

*91 *Q.*—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of jeep, cart, bus, cycle collisions that occurred in Ramanathapuram district during the months of May, June and July, 1959;

(*b*) whether these accidents have been reported to the Government and, if so, to whom ; and

(*c*) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to minimise such accidents?

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 208 infra.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH—(a)

Jeep	1
Cart	1
Bus	11
Motor-cycle	1

(b) The cases were reported to the Police and they were disposed of according to law.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the statement placed on the table of the House with reference to the answer to clause (b) of the question No. 74, answered on the floor of the House on 18th December 1959.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொடுத்த பதிலைப் பார்க்கும்போது "The Government have also directed the Gazetted Officers to follow these vehicles, note the speed and report the cases of overspeeding" என்ற முறையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி எத்தனை அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள் வேகமாகப் போகக்கூடிய மோட்டார்களைப் பார்த்து, அவைகளுடைய வேகத்தைக் கவனித்து அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அறிக்கை அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள்? அதன்மேல் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: அந்த உத்தரவுப்படி கெஜட் பதிவுள்ள அதிகாரிகள் இதுபோன்று வேகமாகப் போகக்கூடிய வண்டிகளைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கிறார்கள். மேலும், இதுமாதிரி வேகமாகப் போகக்கூடியவைகளைக் கண்டுபிடித்து அரசாங்கத்திற்கோ சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரியிடத்திலோ உடனடியாகத் தகவல் கொடுத்தால் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும் என்ற உத்தரவு கொடுத்திருந்தும், நான் எதிர்பார்த்த அளவுக்கு இதிலே போதுமான ஒத்துழைப்பு கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பதையும் நான் வருத்தத்தோடு தெரிவிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: ஒரு லாரியோ மோட்டாரோ ஒரு ஊரிலிருந்து இன்னொரு ஊருக்குச் சரக்கு ஏற்றிக்கொண்டு போகும்போது, எந்த இடத்தில் புறப்பட்டதோ அந்த ஊர் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலும், எந்த ஊர் போய்ச் சேருகிறதோ அந்த ஊர் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலும் கையெழுத்துப் போட வேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? எவ்வளவு மைல் வேகம் போகிறது என்பதைக் கணக்கிட என்ன ஏற்பாடு இருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: லாரிகள் வேகமாகப் போவதைத் தடை செய்வதற்கு 70 மைலுக்கு இடையிலே இருக்கும் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷன்களிலே வரக்கூடிய நேரமும், புறப்படக்கூடிய நேரமும் பதிவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்த உத்தரவு இப்பொழுது அமுலில் இருக்கிறது.

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Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The list is not comprehensive since it refers only to jeep, cart, bus and motor-cycle. What about lorry and train collisions? I want to know whether such things happened in the Ramanathapuram district during that time?

The Hon. Sri V. RAMAIAH : Merely to complete the list, I cannot add lorries and other things. These were the vehicles which were involved in the accidents during that particular period in the Ramanathapuram district.

Sri V. V. RAMASWAMI : 'f' என்னும் கேள்விக்குப் பதில்சொல்லும்போது " In order to make traffic improvement the Government have directed the District Transport Advisory Committee to prepare a three-year plan and to send it to the authorities concerned for their consideration. " என்று சொல்லப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த உத்தரவு எப்பொழுது பிறப்பிக்கப் பட்டது? இப்பொழுது அம்மாதிரித் திட்டம் தயாரித்து அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? அனுப்பப்படாவிட்டால் ஏன் அனுப்பப்படவில்லை? அனுப்பாவிட்டால் அனுப்புவதற்கு என்ன நடவடிக்கை இனிமேல் எடுக்கப்படும்?

The Hon. Sri V. RAMAIAH : I require notice.

UNSTARRED QUESTION.

1. *Q.*—Sri M. ETHIRAJALU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(*a*) the value of handloom products produced in this State during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(*b*) the value of goods sold out during these years; and

(*c*) the quantity of goods yet to be sold out?

A.—A statement[a] is placed on the table of the House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

[**Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]**

II.—PRIVILEGE ISSUE REALLEGED LEAKAGE OF TAXATION PROPOSAL IN THE BUDGET.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, has given notice of a matter which he 3-30 p.m.
seeks to raise as a matter of privilege.

The matter relates to the Budget Speech made by the Hon. the Minister for Finance on 10th March 1960 in which he has stated that the Government have decided to exempt vegetables, potatoes, fruits, betel, plantain leaf, flowers, eggs, meat and fish, oil from country chekkus and green leaf tea from

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 209 infra.

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the levy of sales tax and the publication of a report in two of the dailies of Madras, dated 14th and 15th February 1960, respectively of a statement attributed to the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee in which he is alleged to have said that the sales tax on perishables now in force would be removed next year and that the subject would come up for consideration during the Budget session of the State Assembly early next month. The Leader of the Opposition says that an important taxation proposal of the Budget has evidently leaked out and has been conveyed to the public long before the date when the Budget was to be presented and considered by the Legislature and contends that it is a breach of privilege of the House. He seeks permission to raise this as a matter of privilege.

I wish to know from the hon. the Leader of the Opposition how this involves a question of privilege.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to explain the position that I have taken with regard to the motion that I am suggesting as a matter of privilege. Rule 155 of the Rules of Procedure of this House says—

"A member wishing to raise a matter of privilege shall, before the commencement of the sitting of the day on which he proposes to raise the point, leave with the Chairman, a written notice of the matter proposed to be raised".

The Budget was actually introduced on 10th March 1960. Then it was I realized that the Budget contained something which had been already given expression to according to Press reports by an important member of the political party to which the Treasury Benches belong. It was not possible to comply with the particular provision, viz., rule 155, since, as you may perhaps know, it was immediately afterwards, after the Budget speech was delivered, that the House adjourned and I should have given notice of the privilege motion before the commencement of the sitting of the House. So it was that I requested you to give me an opportunity to give notice of this afterwards, at the earliest date when this question could be raised, viz., at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, viz., to-day. You have been good enough to read the two quotations from the papers. According to parliamentary practice, I must give you, Mr. Chairman, the two dailies in which this has been published, viz., 'The Indian Express' and 'The Madras Mail'. Whenever a complaint is made about anything published in the newspapers, according to May's Parliamentary Practice, two copies should be given to you. I submit, Sir, the two dailies for your kind perusal.

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar handed over the dailies to the Secretary, Legislative Council, for being handed over to the Chairman.)

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You have, of course, the extracts. But I wanted to make sure that the original papers were there with you. These two papers, it need hardly be mentioned to the citizens of South India, are two most respectable papers published in English. 'The Madras Mail' has a reputation of having published for several decades news and always without any serious defect.

The points that arise are twofold. First of all, I maintain that an important Budget proposal, of the possibility of a Budget proposal had been mentioned at a public meeting, not by a Minister but by a person who was not connected with the Legislature and on an occasion when the general public had every right to believe that it was likely to happen. That was the impression of all members. It is no use now saying that the Budget was framed many days later because the Budget has naturally to take note of various factors, one of which is the factor that a statement like this has been made.

The next point for consideration is that the significant statement has been made by a person, who is holding a position, a very great position, a position of great responsibility, with the party in power which is now administering the State of Madras. If that statement had been made by anybody else, even by a Member who is sitting in this House, who is not among the serried ranks of Ministers, I would not have taken it so seriously. But it is a fact and it cannot be denied that the President of a Congress Committee, whether it be a State Committee or an All-India Committee, is a person, who, according to the traditions of the particular party in power, is given the highest amount of consideration and is also in a position from above to explain the policies of Government. Such a person comes forward and says as follows, as is reported in the Press :—

"He indicated that sales tax on vegetables under existence now *would* be removed next year".

It is not a question of "*may* be removed". It is a positive statement that it "*would* be removed". It is again reported in the Press as follows :—

"He said that it would come up for consideration during the Budget Session of the State Assembly".

I do not think there is any other meaning for this statement except that this gentleman, quite rightly perhaps according to party opinion, was in the know of things. I do not mind if he was in the know of things for, as matters are taking place here and elsewhere, these things are discussed in the party to which none of us can have access. I do not mind that. But when he comes out and makes a statement, it ought not to be easy to say that the Press reports are not correct. I should like, first of all, to know whether any steps were taken, when these reports were published, by the Ministry, particularly by the Finance Ministry,

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to verify from the Press what the exact report was, if the report as is now sought to be termed was not correct. But I am afraid I cannot easily accept that without further corroboration.

Secondly, when a motion like this has come up, Government are bound to place before the House any correspondence that has taken place between the Press, which has now been inveigled as a Press which reports falsely, and the Government.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am afraid that Government have not stated anywhere that the Press has misreported or misquoted.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : If that is the case, may I take it that the Press has correctly reported the statement?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. the Leader of the Opposition may proceed on the footing that the Press report is a correct report.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Then, I think it stands to reason that this statement does involve two principles. First of all, it concerns a matter of privilege. A taxation proposal had been published long before the Budget was presented to the Legislature. Whether the Finance Ministry was in active possession of these facts or whether the party resolved to do such things or not, is not the question at issue. If this statement has given any room for persons directly or indirectly to benefit by the possibilities of these tax exemptions being introduced, then I say it is a matter of breach of privilege so far as the Budget proposals are concerned. If, for the reasons that have been mentioned, a person having a contract with vegetable market, a vegetable dealer, can benefit by delaying such a contract by anticipating the removal of tax on vegetables at an early date, then it is a matter of breach of privilege. I maintain that it is a breach of privilege of both Houses. On an occasion like this there can be no question whatsoever about the fact that people can benefit, who use intelligently this sort of warning or this sort of statement that has been made. The reason why I maintain that people can use the statement as an intelligible guess is twofold. First of all, the gentleman who has made the statement is, as I said previously, an important political leader, a political leader next to the State Chief Minister. Secondly, this statement has been made at a public meeting where the Chief Minister himself was present. It makes the thing all the more significant and clear to the public mind. Here we are concerned with public men when a taxation proposal or taking away of a previous taxation was published before the Budget was presented to the House.

The next point is this. If it is said that the statement is correct—the Hon. the Leader of the House is not prepared to say that it is not correct—even then I maintain that it is certainly a

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breach of privilege. When Members of the Legislature had not been presented with the Budget and deputations were being received from all sources on an important issue like this, if a statement is made by a person in the presence of a Minister, I consider it is treating this House with scant courtesy. On these grounds, I do maintain that it is a breach of privilege. But if any statement is to be made by the Hon. the Leader of the House in this regard, I beg to request you to permit me to make my observations thereon. 3-40 p.m.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I wish to state that prior to or on the date of the alleged statement in respect of which this motion of privilege is sought to be made, the Cabinet had not taken any decision regarding the exemption of fresh vegetables from sales tax. There was neither a Budget decision nor a Budget secret on the date of the alleged statement. The question of leakage of any Budget proposal or decision does not, therefore, arise. I submit that the motion made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, therefore, lacks basis and foundation.

I wish to proceed further, Mr. Chairman, and point out that a motion of privilege does not lie on an occasion like this. This has been settled by precedents both in the Madras Legislative Assembly and in the Lok Sabha. In June 1952 when an article appeared in the 'Indian Express', dated 19th June 1952, containing certain information regarding new taxes likely to be levied in the Budget, a motion of privilege was brought by Sri Tenneti Viswanatham. The Chair then ruled that it was not a matter of privilege but that it was at best a case in which an offence under the Official Secrets Act might have been committed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The instance cited occurred in 1952. It was raised in this House also.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, Sir. A similar motion was made before the Council, I was going to say, Mr. Chairman, and you had already given a ruling endorsing that view. (Interruption) I proceed step by step. My Friends have a habit of jumping to conclusions.

The next case arose in the Lok Sabha. There was publication of the Budget proposals in a pamphlet issued in Bombay on the 29th February 1956 and it came in for a lot of severe criticism in the Lok Sabha. There, again, the Speaker ruled that it did not involve a question of breach of privilege of the House. I would like to refer, in this connexion, to the ruling given by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha because he has dealt with the constitutional and legal aspects. I am now on the point that even if Mr. Alagesan had made that statement outside, it does not involve a

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breach of privilege of the House and it is for this purpose that I wish to refer to the ruling given by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. This is the ruling—

'In the matter of determination of the privileges of the House, we are governed by the provisions of article 105 (3) of our Constitution, which state that the powers, privileges and immunities of the House are such as were enjoyed by the House of Commons in the United Kingdom at the commencement of our Constitution. The precedents of the United Kingdom should guide us in determining whether any breach of privilege was in fact committed in the present case. So far as I can gather, only two cases occurred in which the House of Commons took notice of the leakage of the budget proposals. They are known as the Thomas case and the Dalton case. In neither of these cases was the leakage treated as a breach of privilege of the House nor were the cases sent to the Committee of Privileges for enquiry. The prevailing view in the House of Commons is that until the financial proposals are placed before the House of Commons, they are an official secret. A reference of the present leakage to the Committee of Privileges does not, therefore, arise.'

I wish to clarify the legal and constitutional position that a motion of privilege does not lie on occasions like this. Then, Mr. Chairman, you will find that in the British House of Commons, two leading cases arose consequent on the leakage of Budget secrets and that in both those cases there was no privilege motion. But the distinguishing feature of those two cases is that the disclosure of the Budget secret was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in a country like ours where we have enshrined the freedom of expression in our Constitution, it would be very difficult to prohibit people from expressing their views with regard to what ought to be the taxes and what they expect the taxes would be unless they happen to be the persons in possession of that knowledge. I may specifically refer to the Dalton case and the Thomas case because they were in actual possession of that knowledge. The statement that I have made at the beginning clearly shows that on the date on which the alleged statement was made, there was absolutely no secret and no decision at all. Therefore, there was no question of anyone having the knowledge and the person in possession of that knowledge disclosing anything. The Speaker went on to say in respect of this and I think that the statement of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is appropriate on this occasion—

'Our country also is not so barren of intellect as not to be capable of speculating intelligently in advance the proposals that are likely to be made.

The position is that it is open to any number of people who are not, I repeat, in possession of official information and secret to

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give expression to their views, to their opinions, to their suggestions and so on. In fact, they may even go and say, 'I can have this done; I will compel the Government to do this.' Still, it would not amount to a breach of privilege because the Constitution has given them the right and the freedom of expression. It is not uncommon to find several person, particularly in the commercial circles, speculating on the possible aspects of the new taxation in the budget proposals and some, even hinting at particular kinds of taxes that are likely to be imposed. If it is to be held that a breach of privilege arises if ultimately the guess or prediction turns out to be true, it will severely curtail the freedom of the individual to express, anticipate and sometimes take prudent precautions to protect his interests. To deprive a person of his right to guess or anticipate a budget proposal where it is in the nature of a fresh taxation or exemption from the existing tax on pain of being dealt with in the House as a privilege motion will severely curtail his freedom of speech and expression enshrined in our Constitution.

I wish to add, Mr. Chairman, that I fully endorse the statement made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition with regard to the position and prestige of the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee. He certainly is held in very high esteem and is regarded as one of the leading members of the Party, and we are proud of it. The only difference is that the person who made this statement had neither the knowledge nor the occasion to know wha tthe proposals were. In this particular case, the proposals themselves were not made at the time when the statement of the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee was made. I, therefore, submit, notwithstanding the excellent edifice which the Leader of the Opposition is capable of building very elegantly, there is no case for referring this matter to the Committee of Privileges.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : I have heard the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and the Hon. the Leader of the House. In the matter of determination of the privileges of the House, we are governed by Article 194 (3) of the Constitution which says that the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State and of the Members and the Committees of a House thereof shall be such as may, from time to time, be defined by the Legislature by law and until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and of its members and Committees, at the commencement of this constitution. Therefore. the precedents of the Mother of Parliaments are a guide in this matter. Only in two cases, known as "The Thomas case and the Dalton case ". the House of Commons took notice of the leakage of Budget proposals. It is pertinent to point out here that. in both the cases. the leakage of Budget proposals was not treated as a breach of privilege of the House. They were not referred to the Committee of privileges. Both in the Indian Parliament and

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in our own Legislature, it has been ruled repeatedly that leakage of Budget proposals, even if there was any leakage, is not a breach of privilege of the House. It is needless to canvass this first principle. The prevalent view is that until the financial proposals are placed before the House, they are an official secret, but not a privilege of the House.

3-50 p.m. As to the principal involved, what is alleged is a divulgence or leakage of a Cabinet secret. The Cabinet is entitled in its discretion to treat its discussions and decisions as secret until it itself permits their disclosure. But the privilege of secrecy of a Cabinet decision is that of the Cabinet and its protection is its own concern. The secrecy of Cabinet decisions cannot and is not a privilege of the House though the House will be justified in the public interest in its maintenance ; nor is the first disclosure to the Legislature of the Government's taxation proposal included among the recognised privileges. The words 'Privileges of Parliament' are technical in their import and restricted in their content. They must not be confused with the Functions of Parliament. They have become defined and demarcated by the practice of centuries in England, where it is settled law that no new privilege can be created.

In the circumstances, I rule that no *prima facie* case of breach of privilege exists in the instant case.

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) CONSTITUTION OF THE RULES COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That a Committee consisting of the following Members be appointed to make suggestions for the amendment of the Madras Council Rules :—

The Hon. the Chairman.

Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder, Deputy Chairman.

The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.

Sri V. S. Balasundaram.

Sri M. Patanjali Sastri.

Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum.

Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.

Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.'

Sir, I am making this motion in pursuance of rule 186 to make suggestions for amending the Madras Council Rules. The Assembly has already adopted various new rules amending the existing rules of procedure. We may also want to bring our rules up-to-date taking into account the experience we have gained in our Council during the last few years.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That a Committee consisting of the following Members be appointed to make suggestions for the amendment of the Madras Council Rules :—

The Hon. the Chairman.
Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder, Deputy Chairman.
The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.
Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
Sri V. S. Balasundaram.
Sri M. Patanjali Sastri.
Srimathi Jothi Venkatachellum.
Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.'

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under rule 188 of the Council Rules, I nominate Sri T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai, a Member of the current Panel of Vice-Chairmen of the Council to be a Member of the Rules Committee.

(2) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That in accordance with section 3 (1) (b) of the Madras State-Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), as amended, and rule XXIII (3) of the rules framed under the Act, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect one person to be the Council's representative on the Board of Industries Constituted under the Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That in accordance with section 3 (1) (*b*) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), as amended, and rule XXIII (3) of the rules framed under the Act, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. Chairman to elect one person to be the Council's representative on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act'.

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that, in accordance with regulation 2 (1) framed for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix the following programme for election of one Member to the Board of Industries :—

Time and date for the receipt of nominations.	Till 5 p.m. on 21st March 1960.
Time and date for the scrutiny of nominations.	12 noon on 22nd March 1960.
Time and date for the withdrawal of nominations.	5 p.m. on 22nd March 1960.
Poll, if necessary	Between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on 25th March 1960.

Nomination forms can be had from the Secretary to the Council.

IV.—STATEMENT OF THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE CORRECTING A STATEMENT MADE BY HIM *RE* THE STATE HOUSING BOARD.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : In regard to the State Housing Board, I stated on the floor of the House on 23rd March 1959 that the Government of India had under contemplation the enactment of a Statutory Housing Authority Bill, and that if they enacted such a Bill, this Government would be able to adopt the same law and have a Statutory Housing Board.

Though the Government of India originally contemplated enacting a model legislation for creating a Statutory Authority, the Housing Ministers' Conference held at Darjeeling, in October 1958, had recommended that State Governments might pass the necessary legislation to set up Statutory Housing Boards. Steps are accordingly being taken for placing the existing non-Statutory Housing Board on a statutory footing, without waiting for any model legislation from the Central Government.

V.—PRESENTATION OF THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1959-60.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to present the Third Supplementary Estimates for the year 1959-60. The Supplementary Demand before the House is for Rs. 39.85 crores broken up as Rs. 9.84 crores on Revenue Account, Rs. 17·74 crores on Capital Account and the balance of Rs. 12.27 crores on Loans and Advances.

Thema gnitude of this is, no doubt, large but this only reflects the increasing tempo of plan activities and the large number of new schemes sanctioned during the year.

Hon. Members of this House will remember that when we presented the Budget Estimates for 1959-60, the Budget Estimates included estimates for a Plan of the size of only Rs. 34 crores and that now our expenditure during the current year on the Plan is expected to be Rs. 48 crores including Rs. 9·34 crores, the value of equipment received from Canada for the Kundah Project. Thus, there is a step-up in Plan expenditure alone of the order of Rs. 14 to 15 crores nearly, which mainly accounts for the large Supplementary Demand.

Before I go into the details of the Supplementary Demand, I may point out one main item, viz., Power Development, which accounts for Rs. 20 crores roundly out of the total sum of Rs. 39 crores. The equipment received from Canada for the Kundah Project up to the end of this year estimated at Rs. 934 lakhs is given by Government of India as a loan to this Government who in turn have to pass it on to the State Electricity Board. In this process, the value of equipment has first to be brought on the books of this Government and then the Government has to make a loan to the State Electricity Board. Thus, for the purpose of accounting, we have to first show it as expenditure by Government and

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then as a loan to the State Electricity Board. As a result of this budgetary requirement, in this supplementary estimate we have to take an appropriation twice, one for Rs. 934 lakhs under the grant '85. Capital Outlay on State Trading Schemes' and secondly under 'Loans and Advances by this State Government', although the net outgo from Government will be nil on account of the receipt of corresponding loans from Government of India.

The question whether the value of this equipment should be adjusted in the current year within or outside the Plan has been under correspondence with Government of India for some years. Government of India have now agreed to adjust this amount *over and above* the current year's plan outlay, so as not to cut into the size of our plan. We are, therefore, proceeding to make the adjustments in the current year. Besides this, the outlay on schemes of the State Electricity Board which was originally programmed at Rs. 11 crores has since been stepped up to Rs. 14 crores. Provision has also been made for a reserve cash balance by the Electricity Board of the order of Rs. 63 lakhs.

As a result of these factors, Power alone accounts for a Supplementary Demand of Rs. 9·34 crores under '85. Capital Outlay on State Trading Schemes' and Rs. 10.34 crores under 'Loans and Advances', making in all a total of Rs. 19.68 crores.

We may now turn to certain other significant items in the Supplementary Demand. Hon. Members will see that we have asked for an appropriation of Rs. 114 lakhs on Education, mainly for the net-cost grant to the district boards which has been found to be higher than was originally anticipated. Larger provisions have been made for medical schemes reflecting a large increase in the bed-strength sanctioned during the year. We have also provided for the substantial sum of Rs. 114 lakhs for the Malaria Eradication Programme. It will be seen that although our net requirement under this head is Rs. 28 lakhs only, we have taken a demand of over Rs. 1 crore. This is because we have to take an appropriation from this House for the total expenditure although part of it comes in as receipts from Government of India.

Larger appropriations have also been taken under heads 'Irrigation' and 'Civil Works'. Under Irrigation, the main factor explaining the large appropriation is the tempo of expenditure on Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. Under the present accounting system, the increase of outlay on a project also leads to an increase in certain accounting transactions under what are known as 'Suspense Heads'. Although these are purely accounting adjustments and debits under this head are washed off by credits under the same under the gross-budgetting procedure, we have to take an appropriation for the gross debits, ignoring the receipts or credits. As a result of this, under Suspense Heads, we are taking an appropriation of Rs. 3·79 crores under 'Irrigation' and under 'Civil Works'. They represent only book adjustments which will be wiped off completely by additional credits.

Members may be interested to know that we are taking an additional appropriation of Rs. 31 lakhs for repairs and maintenance of roads.

I may mention here that this Supplementary Estimate includes provision for nearly 64 new schemes sanctioned during the year. We are following the practice of sanctioning new schemes as and when they are ready. This continuing process of review and sanction of schemes and expanding needs, of course, results in our coming to the Legislature with a large Supplementary Demand. The departments are thus placed in a position to fully review their requirements and to start new schemes throughout the year. The credit for the successful fulfilment of the Plan Schemes is thus in no small measure due to the readiness with which this House has been prepared to vote for these Supplementary Demands for the new services and expansion of existing schemes as and when they arise.

With these few words, I commend the Third Supplementary Estimates for acceptance by this House.

VI.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1960-61.

4-00 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall start discussion on the Budget.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget for 1960-61 has caused us some disappointment and, at the same time, given us also pleasure. I say that it has caused us disappointment because the Non-Gazetted Officers, teachers and Local Board employees expected some interim relief at least, though not the publication of the recommendations of the State Pay Commission. Nothing has been mentioned except that when the recommendations of the Pay Commission are accepted, there will be an additional expenditure. We have received the Budget as a Budget of relief because it is stated that there will be no additional taxation. Even if by accepting the recommendations of the Pay Commission, expenditure is incurred, the Government are not going to levy any taxes, and that is a great relief to us.

Then, there is also another thing. Exemption has been granted from sales tax in the case of perishable commodities like vegetables, potatoes, fruits, betel, plantain leaf, etc. In this connection, I would like to point out to the Hon. the Leader of the House that last year when the Sales Tax Bill was under discussion, many of us pleaded for the exemption of these articles from sales tax. It that had been accepted at that time, there would have been grace, and there would have been no hartal or strike.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : May I remind the hon. Member that I also told the House that I would review the position at the end of the year?

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : If the Hon. Minister had done it at that time, there would have been grace and also there would have been no sufferings at all on the part of the public.

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Sir, I come now to the most important point. Last year, I drew the attention of this House to the continued rise in the cost of living and the Hon. the Minister for Food said that prices would go down. But actually prices have gone up. If we look into statistics, we will find that prices have been going up month after month. In February, it has been admitted by the Government, the cost of living has gone up by nine points and in the case of food articles, it has gone up by seven points. Newspapers wrote very strongly on this, pointing out how the saying was quite different from actuals. Sir, I am glad to note that in the Budget speech of the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, he has admitted that the ' development of agriculture is a necessary foundation for the growth of our economy because large-scale industrial expansion will be practicable only on the basis of increasing agricultural production '. He has further admitted that ' in a country like ours where the vast majority of the people are agriculturists, their general standard of living can be raised only by stepping up agricultural production'. Now it is stated here that in the Second Five-Year Plan the target of food production is 12·79 lakh tons per annum, but in the first four years actually it has been nearly 6 lakh tons and I do not think we can cover in the remaining one year the balance of 6 lakh tons per annum. It is also stated here that production would go up only by about 9 lakh tons. Why is this shortfall? It is stated that it is due to lack of chemical fertilisers. I do not know whether it is due to lack of chemical fertilisers alone. There are various other reasons. It is due to the bogey of land ceiling, unwillingness of agriculturists to spend more on lands (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar : No longer bogey) and also unwillingness of tenants to produce more food. So, something must be done to see that there is co-operation from these quarters.

Sir, it has been rightly stated by the Hon. the Minister for Finance. ' the consequent wage-demands may be just and difficult to resist, but the measures of relief does not often keep pace with the increase in prices '. In this connection, I may just point out that the dearness allowance given by the Government does not meet even 50 per cent of the increased cost of living. It is only when the cost of living goes up that the Government give a small amount. What happens is, as the Hon. the Minister for Finance has observed. ' prices and wages chase each other '. Last year, when I stated that in the matter of food, the Government had ' bungled ', I was taken to task by some people for having used that expression. Now, again, I repeat that in the matter of food, both the State Government and the Central Government have bungled and they have not yet solved the problem even though twelve years have passed since the country attained Independence. We thought that of all the Parties, at least the Congress Party would do something in the matter. I have got every sympathy for the Congress Party and I am a lover of the Congress Party. But unless they solve this food problem, there is no salvation for the country. In this connection, I would like to point out that it is very essential that they should bring down the cost of living and if they do it, we do not want any increase in dearness allowance. If they achieve it, it would

stand to their credit. But my own submission is that they have not bestowed as much attent on this problem as they have done on some major schemes or projects. It is better that at least in the coming year they bestow more attention on this matter.

Sir, I now come to my pet subject of education. In the Budget speech mention has been made about elementary education and how it has to be expanded. It is stated that our Constitution has laid down that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 should receive free and compulsory elementary education before the end of 1960.' Of course, it is admitted that it is absolutely impossible even to give compulsory education before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. Therefore, they propose to give it only to children within the age-group 6-11. We know how difficult it is to implement it. We can have buildings, equipment and other things. But what about teachers? The Government have not taken that into account. There are two factors in education, one, children and the other, teachers. The Government take into consideration only children and do not take into consideration teachers. If they want to introduce compulsory education, they should produce more teachers who would be required for teaching children in schools.

Then, I would like to point out another great blunder which this Government and the Central Government have committed. Very recently I was in England and under the Secondary Education Act. education up to the age of 15 is compulsory there but it is not free. But we have stated that it is free and compulsory education. Why not the Government make persons who can afford, to pay fees? At the same time, subsidy should be given to the schools which levy fees. But the Government have washed off their hands in the case of schools which levy some fees for children. It is already put down in the Constitution but even in a progressive country like the United Kingdom, we find that education is compulsory but it is nowhere stated that it should be free. Sir, there is a little discrepancy in the figures given. On page 29 we find in paragraph 2 that 'the total number of children in the age-group 6-11 is estimated to be nearly 45 lakhs'. But on page 30, in the first paragraph it is stated that 'when all children in the age-group 6-11 are enrolled, there will be 50 lakhs of children in the first five standards'. In one place it is stated that the number of children would be 45 lakhs and in another place it is stated that they would be 50 lakhs. I hope the Hon. Minister will try to explain this discrepancy because I have not properly understood it. Then it is stated,' Therefore, we will have to take steps for admitting 17 lakhs more children in schools and provision for this will be made in the Third Plan'. Yes, it is very good. But what about more teachers the Government require for giving education to 17 lakhs more children? What are they going to do? Of course, there is some provision in the Budget for the training of teachers and some amount has been allotted but the present number of training institutions is absolutely inadequate to train more teachers. Therefore, more training institutions ought to be started.

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Then, I come to the midday meal scheme. I welcome it. In England the midday meal is given free to all the children. It is good we give these midday meals to the children reading in our schools. They should not only be mentally strong but also physically fit. To make them physically fit it is good we at least give them midday meal. Even in England this kind of giving midday meal is there. (Sri T. Purushotham : Education is not free but midday meal is free, I think.) If the income of the parent does not exceed £400 a year, the boy is not asked to pay anything for the midday meal. But if the income of the parent exceeds £400 a year, each boy should pay 1 sh. per meal. It is a good thing. Then you might ask what my objection is. My objection is, " You are allotting only 10 nP. per meal; that comes to less than 2 annas. Is it possible to give sufficient quantity of meal with that meagre allotment? At the same time, can you guarantee its good quality? " This 10 nP. per meal per boy is absolutely insufficient. I would like it to be raised to 15 nP to start with and to 25 nP. per meal per boy at the end. That should be the aim. It is stated that when all the children in the age-group 6–11 are enrolled, there will be 50 lakhs of children in the first five standards. Out of this, it is said, a minimum of 17 lakhs will have to be given midday meals at a cost of Rs. 2 crores to the Government. It is also stated that a contribution of Rs. 1·5 crores per year should be found by the local people. I welcome this. I want that all the school-going children should be given midday meals. Not only the quality of the meal but the quantity of the meal also must be increased. Unless both these things are done, the whole thing would be a huge waste. But for all the children to be given midday meals, no doubt more money is required. At present 6 nP. is given by Government and 4 nP. by the local people. I suggest that Government contribution be increased to 10 nP. and local contribution to 5 nP. The Hon. the Finance Minister has stated as follows :— 4-10 p.m.

" It is but natural that certain defects are brought to light when a scheme of this vast magnitude is implemented."

I admit that when such big schemes are implemented, there may be certain defects. The only thing is early steps should be taken to remedy those defects. A Committee consisting of three hon. Members of the Assembly has been set up to eamixne the defects and to suggest remedial measures. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar : Not one from this House.) The sooner the defects are remedied, the better, for an impression is gaining ground that the pupils do not get the full benefit of this scheme. I am interested in these defects being completely removed.

It is said that substantial efforts have been made through the School Improvement Scheme to meet the various demands for amenities in schools. I welcome the School Improvement Scheme subject, of course, to some conditions. In England for improvement of amenities in schools, endowments are made. A certain amount of minimum co-operation of local people is no doubt necessary. But I am sorry to say that teachers in schools are made to leave their normal legitimate work and they go about collecting

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donations and so on for the School Improvement Scheme. That is my grievance. I do not object to the scheme. The basic principle of the scheme is good. May be in two or three schools the teachers do not leave their normal legitimate duties and go about collecting donations. But I have found that there is unhealthy rivalry, and if one district collects Rs. 25 lakhs, the teachers in the schools in the neighbouring district vie with each other to collect Rs. 30 lakhs as donation so that they might exceed the other district's collection of Rs. 25 lakhs. They leave their normal legit mate work or imparting instruction to the pupils and devote much of their time to collecting donations for the School Improvement Scheme. What I say is. "Please do not give up the Scheme. I am not saying that the scheme should be given up. Let not the teachers leave their normal legitimate work and attend to collection of donations. Let the non-officials agenlies collect subscriptions and donations for providing amenities in the school." If that is done, the scheme would be more welcome. I would like to say one thing. If each pupil pays at least 1 nP. uniformly, that would be a good thing instead of the teachers going about and asking some parents alone to pay Rs. 100 or Rs. 200.

It is stated that a number of concessions have been extended to teachers towards improving their standard of living. I am very grateful to the Government for having shown these concessions to the teachers. But two concessions are still not given to them. I mean the 'House Rent Allowance' and 'Medical Facilities'. I would like to say to Government that if they give these two concessions also to the teachers, it would be better. No doubt, I am thankful to Government for having given school-fee concession to children of teachers. It is stated that the Pay Commission is now considering what further concessions should be extended to teachers. This gives me hope that the two concessions I have listed before, viz., house-rent allowance and medical facilities would be extended to teachers by the Pay Commission recommending to the Government such grant.

I would like to point out one other thing. It is stated 450 classes were proposed to be started and 18,000 students admitted in IV, V and VI Forms in secondary schools in the Second Plan. So far, Government have opened 552 additional classes and 22,000 students have been admitted in secondary schools. But one significant thing has been omitted here. Now we are having the new reorganized scheme of secondary education. This year we will have the VIII standard. Next year we are going to have the IX standard. Our ultimate aim is to upgrade the present high schools into higher secondary schools. I do not find any amount allotted for that purpose in the present Budget. No amount has been set apart for upgrading the present high schools into higher secondary schools. I want that Government should proceed in this direction without losing time. They should not delay. I find from the recent speech of the Hon. the Minister for Education in the Centre, Dr. Shrimali, that a certain amount would be set apart in the Third Plan for this

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purpose. It may be that the Centre would give some financial assistance to us in this matter. But we should not depend on the Central Government entirely. The State Government should make some allotment for upgrading the high schools into higher secondary schools.

I now come to the medium of instruction. Now we are having the regional language as medium of instruction in high schools. We have been having it for a long time. I welcome it. But the question now is what should be the medium in the colleges. Government have decided that Tamil should be the medium of instruction in the colleges and they are going to introduce, as an experimental measure, Tamil as the medium of instruction for B.A. classes in the Coimbatore Government Arts College from next year onwards. I wish the experiment success. We have no objection at all to Tamil being the medium of instruction in colleges. But as a teacher with some experience, I would like to sound a note of caution. So far as University Education is concerned, I should like the Government to be fair to aided institutions. If it is said that Government would not give grant to the colleges, if the latter found it difficult to introduce Tamil as the medium of instruction, I don't think it would be fair. I would like to say that if such a thing is done, our progress will be retarded; while others would have marched ahead, we would be lagging behind. Especially in the case of science and technical education, we still require English as the medium of instruction. I find from the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister that English will continue to be the medium of instruction for some more time. I welcome that statement. But very recently I found that all subjects would be taught through Tamil medium. I require some clarification on that point. So far as University Education is concerned, for such a change to come, we must first of all have the necessary number of Professors available and necessary text-books in Tamil in all subjects. Unless those pre-requisites are there, were cannot march ahead.

At the same time, Government recognise that students should have better grasp of the English language. To have better grasp of subjects and to attain better standard of teaching in English, the assistance of the British Council has been sought for re-training all secondary grade teachers. It is a good thing that the British Council has come forward to help in re-taining these teachers. But I would like to point out how it is not possible to re-train all the secondary grade teachers and that too, within two years. There are 5,000 secondary grade teachers. Can you train all the 5,000 teachers within two years? I say it is absolutely impossible. It will take a much longer time to re-train all the secondary grade teachers. Moreover, the re-training is only in English language. Will it not be better if training is given in Mathematics, Science, Social Studies or Philosophy, especially once in five years, not only to all secondary grade teachers but even to L.T.'s and B.T.'s? Such a thing is absolutely necessary. In advanced and progressive countries periodical refresher courses are being conducted.

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(Deputy Chairman in the Chair)

4-20 p.m. Sir, I next come to the reference to the Pay Commission made in paragraph 37 of the speech of the Finance Minister. A Pay Commission has been appointed and it has been asked to make suitable recommendations regarding the structure of emoluments of Government servants, local board employees and teachers. It is stated that the recommendations would be carefully and sympathetically considered and decisions taken. To that extent, we are grateful to the Government. I should like to point out, so far as we teachers are concerned, whatever may be the recommendations of the Pay Commission, one important thing is this. Now we have got various scales of pay. Take, for instance, Pandits in a secondary school. We have got six or seven scales. We want uniform scales. The basic principles which the South India Teachers' Union has recommended for adoption are these. The first is that so far as college teachers are concerned, the pay structure recommended by the University Grants Commission must be given effect to. Then, Training Colleges also must be placed on a par with Arts Colleges. Unfortunately, the Lecturers and the Professors of Training Colleges are not placed on a par with their counterparts in Arts Colleges. They must be placed on an equal footing. The scales recommended by the University Grants Commission must be accepted *in toto*. I know already about 23 colleges have given effect to these scales though the Government refuse to give the matching grant. Fifty per cent of the additional expenditure is met by the University Grants Commission, and 25 per cent by the College and the other 25 per cent should be met by the Government. But this 25 per cent the State Government refuse to give. I wish the Government take it into account and satisfy these teachers.

Another thing is, as I have said already, there must be uniform scales. We have now got the local body scales, the Government scales and the aided school scales. May be in respect of local body scales there are a number of scales. So we have suggested that there ought to be uniform scales. For example, for L.T.'s. there should be one uniform scale, whether one is a teacher in a municipal school, a district board school, a Government school or an aided school. For secondary grade teachers there must be one uniform scale under whatever agencies they may serve. Unless these things are adopted and unless there is uniformity, there will be a lot of frustration and also heart-burning among these teachers.

Then, I come to the age of retirement. Now the age of retirement is fixed as 55. It may be asked why I want 60 to be fixed as the age of retirement. I should like to point out two reasons. One is there is scarcity of teachers. One will find a number of untrained teachers being employed in the secondary schools. They remain there only for a short span of time. When they get better jobs in Government service, they leave the service. Therefore, they have no interest in teaching. I have been the Convener of a Supervising Board for B. T. Examination for three years. In

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the first year the strength was seventy or eighty and in the third year the strength went down to forty or forty-five. The Minister for Education admitted that the strength of the L.T. colleges very recently had gone down. Even the misfits for the teaching profession are not now attracted to the Training Colleges. Therefore, I would very strongly recommend that if better type of people, the fit people for the teaching profession, are to be attracted, the emoluments must be increased. There must also be old age provision. As regards the age of retirement, in the case of a Non-Gazetted Officer, he is taken in as a Lower Division Clerk and then there is the chance for him to become an Upper Division Clerk, a Deputy Tahsildar or a Tahsildar. But in the case of a secondary grade teacher, he remains throughout a secondary grade teacher. In the case of an L.T., he remains an L.T. for ever. Only a few become Headmasters. Naturally there is frustration. If it is maintained that after the age of 55, people become senile, old and unfit, then most of us may have to quit this House. In England, when I mentioned that the age of retirement in our country was 55, everyone laughed at it. In other countries it is 65. In Bengal and Uttar Pradesh it is 60. But in our State it is 55. See the irony of it. In the district board service or local board service if a teacher attains the age of 55, he goes out. But if he goes to an aided management, he becomes strong and he can be employed up to the age of 60. A man who is considered old, senile and weak becomes young, strong and efficient the very next day. Therefore, the sooner this anomaly is removed the better.

I have already stated that as regards pension also, in the case of certain teachers it is 25 per cent of the average salary for the last three years but that in the case of L.T.'s. and I Grade Pandits, 25 per cent of the average salary is not fixed but Rs. 30 is the maximum. There is, again, this anomaly. I do not know why there should be an anomaly in the pay scales, old age provision and so many other things when all people are doing the same work. The sooner this anomaly is removed the better.

About the staffing of the Training Colleges, I am sure my hon. colleague Sri Natarajan will speak in great detail. But I should like to point out in one or two sentences how the Training College is not staffed properly. A Deputy Inspector becomes the Headmaster of a Training School. It must be staffed by people who have had experience in high school teaching. That is the most important thing. Otherwise, the teachers who train teachers in the Training Colleges are good for nothing.

I should like to point out, in this connection, that there is another kind of frustration. I am talking about the teachers in the Chingleput District Board. Many of them have not been confirmed although they have put in four or five years' service. Their services have not been regularised. In South Arcot increments have not been given to the teachers for the past three or four years. We thought that when the district boards were abolished and the administration was taken over by the Special

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Officers, there would be Heaven. But the position is worse now. We find the appeals to the Special Officers are not heeded. Low salaries are given and increments too are not given for years together. The teachers are not confirmed. How can we expect efficiency in these schools? These pieces of injustice must be removed as early as possible.

I should like to say that we must be a little bit charitable to the higher grade teachers, that is, teachers who serve in elementary schools. They are getting a pittance. For purposes of grant the assessment is Rs. 30—½—33. You see the wonderful scale. For one who has passed III Form and undergone training for three years, Rs. 30 is the starting pay and Rs. 33 is the maximum, the increment being Re. 0-8-0 per year. I think a peon gets an increment of one rupee per year. (Interruption) Rs. 33 excluding dearness allowance. I do admit, but it is very low. How can we expect such a teacher to bestow even some attention on teaching the children? The money paid is a huge waste. If the quality or standard of elementary education has not improved, it is because of the low scales of salaries. I have been pleading for the abolition of the higher grade. The minimum general educational qualification should be S.S.L.C. If that is not possible, we must institute for them at least a refresher course. No one should get less than Rs. 100 all told.

It has been already pointed out that even when the increased dearness allowance is given, it is neutralised by the high cost of living, leaving behind a sense of frustration. So, it is better that something is done to remove these difficulties.

Even in my last Budget speech I referred to uncontrolled prices and said that the Government must take note of the inherent contradiction between planned development and uncontrolled prices. (This was stated in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister himself.) I hope these will not be pious words, and some steps will be taken to control the prices. The Conservative Party in England won the elections because the prices had been stabilised by them during the last few years. But have our Government stabilised the prices? Have any steps been taken in that direction? Nothing has been done. The whole thing has been left to drift. Food, clothing and housing are the primary needs of life. The Government have not bestowed as much attention on these as they ought to. In any Government, in any State which wants to progress, first attention must be paid to these primary needs—food, clothing and housing.

I come to the end of my speech. There is a very insignificant deficit running to Rs. 34 lakhs as compared with a revenue of Rs. 81 crores. I have no hesitation in congratulating the Hon. the Finance Minister on not imposing any fresh taxation. Last year also there was no fresh taxation. It came as a relief. We heaved a sigh of relief when we found that there was no fresh taxation. But last year they increased their revenue by sales tax.

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It was not direct taxation but indirect taxation. There is the further assurance now that if the Pay Commission's recommendations are implemented, the Finance Minister will not come forward with fresh taxation proposals. I am really glad that there is no fresh taxation. I would request the Government to remove the anomalies I have referred to and to see that the pay structure is, as far as possible, uniform. Unless this is done, there will always be frustration and disappointment and we will not get our money's worth.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I take the cue from the hon. Gentleman opposite, the last Speaker, and congratulate the Government on the satisfactory Budget that has been presented to us this year. The House knows very well that there is nothing but praise everywhere for the Budget presented by the Kamaraj Ministry in this State for this year. I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister and his able colleagues on the masterly way in which they have handled the finances of the State and on their solid achievements in the past and the bright prospects for the future as revealed from the Budget figures placed before us

4-30 p.m.

Sir, the annual Budget affords an opportunity to study the progress and prosperity of the State and I can boldly say that the people of Tamil Nad are proud of this year's Budget. From my intimate contact with the general public I can say that the people are really grateful to the Government that there will be no additional taxes this year. There was a sort of whispering campaign going on for some time that there would be this tax or that tax at State level this year and, therefore, it is a happy feature of the Budget that the Revenue deficit of Rs. 34 lakhs would be left uncovered and that no additional taxation is proposed.

Another significant feature of the Budget is this. The merchant community is particularly grateful to the Government for the exemptions from sales tax notified in the Budget. As has been pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan, the question of exemption of vegetables and perishables from sales tax was raised in this House and the other House too and the Hon. the Minister for Commercial Taxes, true to the assurances given by him, has, in view of the bright sales tax returns, been able to give this tax relief. This has been received very well by the merchant community and I am authorised by several Merchants' Associations who have sent in their resolutions to thank the Government for the relief granted to them. Also, as President of the State Conference of Country Chekku Owners held at Panruti last year, I am happy that oil from country-chekkus is also to be exempted from the levy of sales tax. On behalf of this indigenous industry, I congratulate the Government on the protection afforded to them by this concession. This vital cottage industry needs that protection and I am glad that the Government have realised this and granted this relief. They need protection on other lines as well, namely, facilities for supply of oilseeds, constitution of

marketing societies and subsidised and extensive cultivation of gingelly crop. I make this plea to the Government on behalf of the country-chekku owners and oil producers and I hope it would receive fullest consideration at the hands of the Government for needed redress of their grievances and the improvement of this ancient industry in all directions.

Sir, the Report of the State Pay Commission is still on the anvil. It was hoped that the Report would be available in time for consideration in connection with the Budget. The Report has not yet been presented to the Government. As the Legislature would continue to sit till the end of April, it is my fond hope that the Report of the Pay Commission would be finalised by then and the Government would afford an opportunity to the Legislature to express its views on the recommendations of the Pay Commission, pending issue of final orders by Government on the recommendations. In this connection, I would appeal to the Government that an interim relief should be given to the Non-Gazetted Officers and teachers by way of grant of additional dearness allowance with effect from 1st March. (Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan: of which year?) 1st January or 1st March 1960. (Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan: You said 1st May.) I said 1st March. I want to make it quite clear that it should be at least 1st March 1960. The Hon. the Minister for Finance, I think, said at the Teachers' Conference held at Cuddalore that if there was delay in getting the Report of the Pay Commission for consideration and inclusion in the Budget, he would consider whether an interim relief could be sanctioned. I invite the attention of the Government to this and if there should be any great delay, the Government should not hesitate to consider this aspect of the matter and sanction an interim relief, with effect from 1st January or 1st March 1960, as I said, to the Non-Gazetted Officers and the teachers as well.

Sir, a perusal of the Budget gives a clear picture of the development activities and of the development expenditure proposed in the Budget estimates. It is significant to know that the provision for Education in 1960-61 is Rs. 15·53 crores as against Rs. 12·25 crores spent in 1958-59. As regards the point raised by the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan with regard to paucity of teachers, it will be noted that it is also provided for in the provision made for the training of additional teachers required for educational expansion scheme in the Third Five-Year Plan. The State
4-40 p.m. educational policy, as hon. Members are aware, has been appreciated throughout the country and I trust the Hon. the Minister for Education would introduce erelong the Education Bill which he assured us would be done in his last Budget speech. Hon. Members would, I believe, join with me in urging the Government to come forward with a comprehensive Bill embodying the educational policy at least in the next session, as this session will be wholly occupied with the financial problems of the State.

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Sir, as I was going through my Budget speech of last year, I found that I made a pointed reference to the need for opening of more schools for defective children and I wish to reiterate that proposal. We need more schools for handicapped children, for the blind, for the deaf and the dumb and for other defective children and the Government should provide for them. We have got one school for the blind at Poonamallee. It is progressing very well and I am glad to find that the Government School for the Blind has been able to send up their pupils for the S.S.L.C. Examination and the pupils have secured creditable marks of 60 to 70 per cent in the Public Examination. When we train these defective children, the Government should consider plans for the provision of employment facilities for the defective and handicapped children and this aspect of the problem should receive the urgent attention of the Government. I request the Government to examine this problem as quickly as possible. I learn that the Government of India have addressed the State Government about the channels of employment that should be provided for in the public services for disabled candidates who are otherwise fit. Such persons, not only the blind but also the deaf and dumb and other handicapped children, should be given the needed opportunities for securing employment under the Government to enable them to lead a full and useful life as their disabilities may permit. I particularly plead that this problem should receive the very urgent consideration of the Government.

Sir, the need for allotment of more funds for expansion of medical and public health services has been the sore-point repeatedly urged by hon. Members of the House and more particularly the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. I am sure in his Budget speech this year also, the Leader of the Opposition would refer to it. On a perusal of the figures in the Budget, it would be seen that in the revised estimate for 1959–60 the allotment for 'Medical' and 'Public Health' is Rs. 6·99 crores whereas according to the Budget estimate for 1960–61, it is even less next year. It is only Rs. 6·88 crores. The public health needs of the State have not been fully met. The Hon. the Minister for Health has stated that the stage of mere control of epidemic and other diseases is over and that comprehensive schemes for eradication of such diseases should be launched by the State Government with assistance from the Centre. Adequate funds should be provided for this purpose. The Budget does not reveal the schemes proposed to be taken up by the Government in pursuance of the policy enunciated by the Hon. the Minister for Health. I find that there are a few items of payment of maintenance grant to private hospitals like the Somanathapuram Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Ramanathapuram district, Rajaji Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tiruchirappalli district, Scudder Memorial Hospital at Ranipet and the Kasturbha Gandhi Maternity Hospital at Singanallur. These are all very useful institutions and the House would certainly welcome the proposal of the Government to give maintenance grants to these useful institutions. The State Government usually give capitation grant

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of Rs. 12 per month for the patients undergoing hospitalization in these private institutions including aided leprosy institutions. This amount, hon. Members will agree, is quite inadequate considering the price of foodstuffs and other commodities. The rate of the capitation grant fixed for the patients in these private institutions long ago, should be revised and how far needed relief could be given to these useful institutions should receive the earnest consideration of the Government.

We find that the Budget provides for as many as 258 new items of expenditure in 1960–61—Plan as well as non-Plan schemes. I am particularly glad that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is allotted this year as was done in the Budget of 1959–60 for renovation and repairs to ' poor and needy temples '. That is the expression used in the Budget. This amount will be given as State Grant for the renovation of temples sung by Alwars and Nayanmars. (Interruption.) This is not met from State revenues. It is out of the temple funds already taken over by the Government that this allotment is made. There are other ancient temples with archæological inscriptions and sculptures which do not come under the category of temples sung by Alwars or Nayanmars. Such temples also should be brought within the scope of Government aid. The Central Ancient Monuments and Archæological Sites and Remains Act of 1958 covers only ancient and historical monuments of national importance. As laid down in the Seventh Schedule (Union List) to the Constitution of India, the protection and preservation of other institutions like temples having ancient inscriptions of archæological importance fall to the lot of the State Government. I plead with the Government to provide necessary grants for such institutions as well. I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate wholeheartedly the Home Minister, who is also in charge of religious endowments, on the spread of religious faith and *Bhakti* throughout the State in recent times. This religious revival is due not a little to the great personal interest taken by the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam in reorganising the religious institutions and making them function as institutions for the spread of true religious faith and *Bhakti*. I feel that this religious revival should be followed by the introduction of moral and religious instruction in public schools and colleges. The Report of the Central Committee headed by Shri Sri Prakasa that went into the question is also now available and I hope that the recommendations of that Committee would be implemented by the State Government as early as possible. The scheme should be actively enforced with the co-operation and help of religious and charitable endowments and institutions which. I believe, would be able to provide the trained staff for working out a comprehensive scheme of religious instruction in all our public schools and colleges.

4-50 p.m.

In the list of new schemes under the Rural Development and Local Administration Department, we find loans and grants to the Madras Corporation to the tune of Rs. 38,35,000 for construction

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of overbridges at Tiruvottiyur High Road and Lighthouse Road. The construction of these overbridges should be expedited. The site for the overbridge on the Lighthouse Road was stated to be under objection. How far this objection has been settled and when the work will be taken up are matters which need elucidation and I hope that the construction of these essential bridges will not be held up.

A sum of Rs. 13 lakhs is provided for construction of a new block of buildings in the High Court compound to accommodate the City Court and various State Tribunals. This should be welcomed. Construction of buildings to accommodate the Rent and Accommodation Controllers is also necessary and it should be taken up. I think Rent Control would be there for ever, though I do not know what will be the fate of Accommodation Control. If it is possible, we can put up buildings for these offices within the High Court compound. The present buildings in which the offices of the Rent Controller and the Accommodation Controller are housed and where the Rent Controller is holding his court are most shabby and unsuitable for carrying on the work. The clients and advocates are standing outside and I would invite the Hon. Minister in charge of Rent Control to pay a visit to the offices of the Rent and Accommodation Controllers and see what should be done to improve the conditions. Suitable buildings for the two officers to house their offices are necessary and I hope the Hon. Minister will see that suitable buildings are put up for these offices as well.

Referring to the High Court compound, it is strange to find a large number of motor-cars being left there inside the High Court compound exposed to sun and rain. Costly cars, cars are not available in these days, and I believe that Government would do well to construct a number of motor garages inside the High Court compound. The Government could rent out those garages to the advocates who would be prepared to take them up instead of leaving their cars exposed to sun and rain inside the High Court compound. That would also bring in some return to Government. I would appeal to Government to work out a scheme for this purpose.

Under the head of "Jails", we find various items of new expenditure. From the latest report of the Committee on Government Assurances, it will be seen that a proposal for shifting the Central Jail outside the Madras City and utilising the present Jail buildings for the use of Government General Hospital is under consideration of Government. Enquiries reveal that Government have decided on a site near Red Hills for shifting the Central Jail, Madras. I find no allotment for the construction of Central Jail on the new site, outside the City of Madras. It is not known in what stage the matter is. If the proposed site is the same as the one on which the S.A.P. camp was located near the Red Hills tank, I should like to point out that the objection raised with regard to location of S.A.P. camp, viz., nearness to the Red Hills

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tank would hold good if you have the Central Jail in that locality. I would request Government to examine all these aspects before coming to a final decision on this issue.

While I am on the subjects falling within the portfolio of the Home Minister, I should congratulate him on the successful working of Prohibition with particular reference to the working of the new Prohibition Act. I am a constant visitor to rural areas and based on personal local enquiries, I can boldly say, in spite of what doubting Thomases may whisper here and there, that Prohibition is a success in our State, and especially in rural areas. Illicit manufacture of liquor has gone down and I am sure at this rate the drink evil will be effectively brought under control.

5 p.m.

There is not adequate provision for schemes of tourist promotion in the State Budget. The hon. Lady Member Srimathi Clubwala Jadhav who is most interested in the subject has been pointing out the need for bringing out attractive tourist literature about the various places of tourist importance in Tamil Nad. The subject has not received full justice in the Budget proposals. In fact, we find only one or two items relating to tourism in the programme for 1960–61, namely, the construction of a rest-house at Tiruchendur at a cost of Rs. 50,000 and also the purchase of a building at Ootacamund for conversion into a rest-house for tourist purposes at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh. Why a building should be purchased and then converted into a rest-house is not apparent. The Government could as well select a suitable site and put up a building according to their requirements. Full details regarding the building in question and why it is proposed to purchase a private building instead of putting up a building suitable for a rest-house should be made known to the Members of the Legislature. I hope the details will be furnished to us in the reply to the Budget debate.

I am glad to find in the Budget that the scheme for Local Development Works will be continued in 1960–61. It is a very popular scheme. The villagers have taken advantage of the Local Development Works programme and several village roads, etc. have been laid and water-supply schemes have been executed during the last few years. So, I am glad to find an allotment of Rs. 75 lakhs proposed for the purpose in the Budget Estimates for 1960–61, and I hope that a large portion of the amount will be utilised for putting up school buildings in rural areas. The village schools need proper buildings. They are located in poor, shabby buildings and I am sure the public will come forward to put up neat little buildings for village schools with the aid that they will get under the Local Development Works programme. I hope the Government will ensure putting up school buildings in rural areas under the Local Development Works Scheme.

We have now introduced the new Panchayats Act. Adequate finances should be allocated for efficient working of the new panchayats. The people should be educated about the functions and

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responsibilities of the new panchayats. I would propose that Regional Seminars of Panchayat Presidents and Members should be organised and the new Panchayat Scheme popularised. The officials in charge of the panchayat administration should strive to educate and guide the panchayats and ensure their proper working. Recently, a detailed note on the new Panchayats Act was published in 'The Hindu' and other newspapers, from the pen of a Deputy Secretary to Government, giving a detailed summary of the implications of the new panchayat legislation. I feel that a detailed note on the new Panchayats Act should be printed in Tamil and copies distributed to the Presidents and Members of the panchayats and to Block Development Officers as well. The article that I referred to gives a lucid picture of the new Panchayats Act and so, a Tamil translation of the article could be prepared and distributed to all the panchayats and panchayat presidents and officers for their information and guidance. I would also plead, in this connection, that progressive reform of local administration, I mean, the district municipalities and the Madras Corporation, on western standards of public administration should be taken up. I hope this branch of administration would be given further impetus on those lines as a sequel to post-war reforms in all directions that we have taken up.

I wish to invite the attention of the hon. Members to the details given under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Civil Works. A list of building schemes to be taken up in 1960–61 is given. I eagerly looked forward to provision for construction of a new building for the Council Chamber in that list, but I am disappointed as I am sure other hon. Members too are disappointed. The Finance Minister assured us in this House that plans and estimates for the construction of a new Council Chamber were under way. It is a matter for regret that no allotment for this work has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1960–61.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I interrupt the hon. Member? It was said at that time that the military authorities in charge of the Fort had not agreed to the proposal. Now I understand that they have no objection and that they have agreed to the proposal.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I am sure the Leader of the House will refer to it in his reply. I am glad the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan has come forward to support what I have been saying. I looked into the detailed Supplemental Estimates placed before the House this afternoon and even in that statement we do not find any allotment for this purpose. I would respectfully tell the Hon. the Leader of the House that the hon. Members do feel strongly about it. The omission should be rectified by necessary allotment in the further estimates that would come up for consideration in 1960–61.

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Sir, let me close with a few general observations. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition during the debate on the Governor's Address referred to the delay in the constitution of Selection Committees for admissions to Government Colleges, especially the professional colleges, during the last two years. The Government should take an early decision on the general principle to be followed in constituting these committees and see that delay is avoided in the selection of candidates and ensure timely admission of students in all the colleges, professional as well as arts colleges, in the next academic year.

5-10 p.m. I am glad, Sir, that the Madras-Andhra border question has been finally settled and that Tiruttani and other Tamil areas will be transferred to Tamil Nad from 1st April 1960. The areas which are to be transferred to us have not received proper attention for some time past and so, immediate steps should be taken to provide fullest scope for developmental activities in those areas. Necessary allotments should be made for improvement of the villages coming over to us. Village roads should be formed and rural electrification schemes should be taken up. Several of these villages have not been supplied with electricity. Some of us, legislators, propose to tour the area shortly and submit for consideration of the Government the urgent needs of the villages in the transferred territory. The Government should pay special attention to these problems and make necessary allotments in the Budget Estimates that would be brought forward for the transferred territories.

Sir, with due respect to the Hon. Chairman and the Hon. the Leader of the House, I wish to refer to one matter about which I feel very strongly. The Hon. Chairman also will agree with me that there should be separate Secretariats for the Legislative Assembly and the Council. He assured us that a scheme for that purpose had been approved and the newspapers also stated so. I, therefore, do not see why there should be such a great delay in implementing a scheme of that kind. I perused the details given in the Budget under Demand X—State Legislature and I do not find any reference to this.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : **Because it does not** involve any extra expenditure.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Anyway there is no separate item shown as Secretariat of the Legislative Council and the Secretariat of the Legislative Assembly. No bifurcation of the Assembly and the Council Secretariats is indicated in the figures furnished in the Budget. I would request you, Sir, and the Hon. the Leader of the House—I hope you will convey this to the Hon. Chairman who is not now here—to look into the great delay in implementing the proposal and see that necessary provision is made for constituting separate Secretariats for the Assembly and the Council as early as possible.

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Lastly, Sir, I wish to convey, on my own behalf, and I believe I may do so on behalf of all the Members of this House due to retire this year, my unbounded gratitude (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan : You will all return) to the Hon. Chairman, the Hon. Ministers, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and all the other Members for the great courtesy and cordiality shown to us. It was a pleasure and a rare privilege to have served as a Member of this House. Maybe, as devoutly wished for by my hon. Friend opposite, most of the retiring Members may come back but that apart, I wish to express most sincerely, Sir, my personal feelings and thank you and the Hon. Chairman for the guidance and the help that I have always received at the hands of the Chair and the Hon. Ministers and all the Members. May I also, through you, thank the officers and staff of the Council for their kind assistance?

Thank you.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: டெபுடி சேர்மென் அவர்களே, இந்த பட்ஜெட் பாராட்டப்படுகிறதா, பாராட்டப்படவில்லையா என்ருல், பல டாக்ஸ்களை எடுத்துவிட்டோம் என்பதில் பெருமைப்பட்டாலும், இதை ஒரு "ப்ரோக்ரஸிவ் பட்ஜெட்" என்று சொல்லுவதற்கு முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது என்றுதான் சொல்ல முடியும். இந்தச் சபையில் முதல்வராக இருக்கக்கூடிய அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ வெங்கட்ராமன் அவர்கள் இண்டஸ்ரீஸை, தொழில் மயமாக்கும் விஷயத்தில் அதிகமாக அக்கறை எடுத்துக் கொள்கிருர் என்பதைப் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்கவும் முடியாது. பாராட்ட வேண்டிய பல காரியங்கள் தொழில் இலாகாவில் நடந்து வருகின்றன. தொழில் இலாகாவில் பல கைத்தொழில் கள் இந்தச் சென்னை இராச்சியத்தில் நடக்கும்போது, அதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் எந்த அளவுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு கொடுக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால், எவ்வளவு கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமோ, அல்லது பிற ராஜ்யங்களில் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதோ, அந்த அளவுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிற பொருள்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதா என்று கேட்டால், இல்லை என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். பிற இராஜ்யங்களில் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிற பல்வேறு பொருள் களை, சாமான்களை, விற்பனை செய்வதற்குப் பெரும்பாலும் அரசாங்கம் இரண்டாவது திட்டம், மூன்ருவது திட்டம் என்று திட்டமிட்டு வேலை செய்யும்போது, ஏராளமான சாமான்களை அரசாங்கமே வாங்கவேண்டியிருப்பதால், ஆங்காங்கு அந்தந்த இராச்சியங்களில் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிற சாமான்களுக்கு விற்பனை வரியிலிருந்து விதிவிலக்குக் கொடுத்து அந்தந்த இராச்சி யங்களில் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய தொழில்களில் அக்கறை காட்டுகின்றன இதர ராஜ்யங்கள். குறிப்பாக, மின்சார இலாகாவை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், ஏராளமாகக் கிராமங் களுக்கு மின்சாரம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிருேம். அதற்குரிய திட்டங்களையும் வகுக்கிருேம். டிரான்ஸ்தார்மர்கள் இந்த இராச்சியத்தில் ஏராளமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகின்றன. ஆனல் பிற ராஜ்யங்களிலிருந்து ஒருவர் டெண்டர் போடும்போது 6 சத வீதம் அவருக்குக் குறைத்துப்

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போடுகிருர்கள். அவருக்கு விற்பனே வரி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. இந்த இராச்சியத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் டெண்டர் போட்டால், அவருக்கு 6 சத வீதம் அதிகமாகப் போட்டாக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பிற இராச்சியங்களிலிருந்து வரும் போது, அவருக்கு விற்பனே வரி கொடுக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஆனல் நம் இராச்சியத்தில் அந்தத் தொழிலேச் செய்கிருன் என்ற பாவத்திற்காக அவன் கூடுதல் கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனல் அவரே ஆந்திரா பார்டரில் இருந்துகொண்டு டெண்டர் கொடுத்தால், அவர் 6 சத வீதம் குறைவாகக் கொடுத்தால் போதும். நம் நாட்டில் தொழில் அபிவிருத்தியடைய வேண்டும், ஏராளமான தொழில் களைச் செய்யுங்கள் என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, அதே சமயத்தில் நம் இராஜ்யத்தில் ஒன்றும் செய்யா தீர்கள், பிற இராச்சியங்களில் உள்ளவர்களுக்குத்தான் சலுகை தருகிறேம் என்று சொல்வதில் அர்த்தமேயில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. நான் சொல்வது, "கோஆர்டிநேஷன்" வேண்டும். விவசாய இலாகா, மின்சார இலாகா, தொழில் இலாகா இப்படியாக இலாகாவிற்கு இலாகா "கோஆர்டினேஷன்" வேண்டும். பிற இராச்சியங்களில் உள்ளவர்கள் அதிக அனுகூலம் அடைந்து கொண்டு, நம் இராச்சியத்தில் தொழிலேத் தொடங்கியதால் நாம் நசித்துப் போய்விட்டோம் என்ற நிலே ஏற்படுவதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டும். பம்பாய், கல்கத்தா போன்ற இராச்சியங் களில் அங்கு உற்பத்தி செய்யும் சாமான்களுக்கு விற்பனே வரியி லிருந்து விதிவிலக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிருர்கள். அதை நம் இராச்சியத்திலும் ஏன் செய்யக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட் கிறேன். நண்பர் கனம் ஸ்ரீ வெங்கட்ராமன் அவர்கள் இதை நிச்சயமாகப் பரிசீலனே செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். ஆகவே அதை விட்டுவிடுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக, தொழில் வளர்ச்சி அடைய வேண்டுமென்பதில் அக்கறை காட்டுவதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அதை எல்லோரும் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியாது.

நமது சபை முதல்வர் மிகுந்த திறமைசாலி என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். அதில் சந்தேகத்திற்கு இடமில்லே. ஆனல், ஒரு குறை இருப்பதை நான் அவரது கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். அதற்கு அவர், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துடனே அல்லது ரிசர்வ் பாங்குடனே அல்லது ஸ்டேட் பாங்குடனே எந்த அளவில் போராட வேண்டுமோ—"போராட" என்ற வார்த்தையையே உபயோகிக்கிறேன்—அந்த அளவு போராடியோ அல்லது எவ்வளவு சண்டைபோட முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு சண்டைபோட்டு அதை முடித்தாக வேண்டுமென்று
5-20 p.m. கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

இதிலே முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டியது என்னவென்ருல், சிவகாசி, சாத்தூர், கோவில்பட்டி முதலிய இடங்களில் தீப் பெட்டித் தொழிற்சாலேகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் கைத் தொழில் அங்கு முக்கியமாக நடத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. கைத் தொழிலே முன்னேறச் செய்யவேண்டியது இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின்

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கடமை என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. கைத்தொழிலே— இது போன்ற குடிசைத் தொழில்களை முன்னேறச் செய்வதற்காக ஒரு கார்ப்பரேஷன் கூட இந்த அரசாங்கம் அமைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதமிருந்தும், அரசாங்கம் இந்தத் தொழிலுக்குக் " கியாரண்டி " கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லியும், ஸ்டேட் பாங்கிடம் அல்லது ரிசர்வ் பாங்கிடம் ஐம்பது லட்சம் ரூபாய் அல்லது ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் முதலீடு செய்யக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் கடனாக என்று கேட்டது. இல்லையென்றால், இந்தத் தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி அடைய முடியாது. இதில் கிடைக்கின்ற லாபத்தை மத்தியில் இருக்கிறவர்கள்தான் சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பார்கள் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் எழுதியிருப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அதே நேரத்தில் இந்தத் தொகையைக் கொடுக்க முடியாது என்று ஸ்டேட் பாங்க் மறுத்துவிட்டது என்றும் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். ஆனால், நமது ஊரில் இருக்கும் முல்தானிகள் பெரிய வியாபாரம் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது, வெறும் ஸ்டாம்பு பேப்பரில் கையெழுத்து வாங்கிக் கொண்டு, தெருவில் போகிறவராய் இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவர்களிடம் கையெழுத்து வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வட்டி வேண்டுமென்றால் கொஞ்சம் கூடுதலாக வாங்கலாம்—100-க்கு 18 என்று வட்டி வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்—வெறும் வட்டிமட்டு மல்ல, அதற்கு மேல் என்னவெல்லாமோ குட்டிகள் எல்லாம் இருக்கும். இதற்குத் தரகு வேறு வாங்கிக்கொள்கிறார்கள்— அவைகள் எல்லாம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு கொடுக்கிற உண்டியல்களைக் கொண்டுபோய்க் கொடுத்தால், ஸ்டேட் பாங்கியில் 100-க்கு 100 பணம் கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள்—அதாவது டிஸ்கௌண்ட் செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். முல்தானி கொடுக்கிற உண்டிக்கு அவ்வளவு விலை இருக்கிறது ஸ்டேட் பாங்கியில். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் இதற்கு " கியாரண்டி " கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்ன பிறகும், அதற்கு மரியாதை கொடுக்கவில்லை ஸ்டேட் பாங்கு அல்லது ரிசர்வ் பாங்கு இரண்டும் ஒன்றுதான். தெருவில் போகிற ஒருவனுக்கு முல்தானி கொடுக்கிற உண்டியல் ஸ்டேட் பாங்கில் 100-க்கு 100 டிஸ்கௌண்ட் ஆகிறது. அதே நேரத்தில் சர்க்கார் " கியாரண்டிக்கு " விலையில்லை என்றால், அது அவமானம் என்ற வார்த்தையைச் சொல்லாமல்—அந்த வார்த்தையை உபயோகித்தால் தப்பு ஒன்றும் இல்லை என்றே எண்ணுகிறேன்—வேறு என்ன சொல்லுவது ? இந்த நிலைமையைப் போக்குவதற்கு நமது (சர்க்கார்) சட்டசபை முதல்வர் திரு. வெங்கட்ராமன் அவர்கள் முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி விசாரித்த பிறகு என்ன விவரம் கிடைத்தது என்றால், முல்தானிகளுக்கு என்று பம்பாயில் " முல்தானிஸ் அஸோஸியேஷன் " என்ற ஒரு ஸ்தாபனம் இருக்கிறது. அது ரிசர்வ் பாங்குக்குக் " கியாரண்டி " கொடுக்கிறது என்று தெரிகிறது. இந்த கியாரண்டியை வைத்துக் கொண்டு தான் எல்லாப் பாங்குகளும் இவர்கள் கொடுக்கிற உண்டிக்கு " டிஸ்கௌன்ட் " செய்து விடுகின்றன என்று தெரிகிறது. இந்த விஷயத்தில் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் சேர்ந்த " முல்தானிஸ் அஸோஸியேஷன் " பெரிதா அல்லது சென்னை சர்க்கார் பெரிதா என்று

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எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இதை நன்றாக நாம் ஆராய வேண்டும். இதை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் முயற்சி எடுத்து Pursue பண்ணினால், கண்டிப்பாக வெற்றி பெறுவர் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்கு இருக்கிறது. அமைச்சர் அவர்களைப் பற்றி நமக்குக் குறைவான நம்பிக்கையே இல்லை. நீங்கள் முயற்சி செய்தால் நிச்சயமாக வெற்றி பெற முடியும் என்று அமைச்சர் திரு. வெங்கட்ராமன் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால் நம் கட்சியில் நியாயம் இருக்கிறது. "முல்தானிஸ் அசோஸியேஷன்" பெரிதா, நமது அரசாங்கம் பெரிதா என்பதை இடித்துக் காட்டும்போது, நாம் வெற்றி பெற முடியும். இது மட்டுமல்ல. இந்த "முல்தானிஸ் அசோஸியேஷ" னுக்கு 15 லட்சம் ரூபாய் வட்டி இனத்தில் நமது நாட்டிலிருந்து போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதோடு இதிலிருந்து இன்கம்-டாக்ஸ்-ம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் போகிறது. நமது ஸ்டேட்டுக்கு ஒன்றும் வருவதில்லை. இதில் ஸ்டேட் பாங்கு பாரபட்சம் காட்டும்படி நாம் விட்டு வைக்கக்கூடாது. இதை நிச்சயமாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று சபை முதல்வர் திரு. வெங்கட்ராமன் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. ஸ்ரீநிவாசவரதன் அவர்கள் cost of living எல்லாம் உயர்ந்து விட்டது என்பதைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். மந்திரிகள் எல்லோரும்—பிரதம மந்திரி முதல்—திரு. ஸ்ரீநிவாசவரதன் வரை—என் வரையில்—எல்லோரும் சொல்கிறார்கள், cost of living குறைய வேண்டும் என்று. யாராவது கான்கிரீட்டான யோசனை கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பலர் சொல்கின்ற யோசனைகளும் கான்கிரீட்டான யோசனைகளாக இருப்பதில்லை. அதனால்தான் எவ்விதமான பிரயோசனமும் இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. நண்பர் அவர்கள் சொன்னது மாதிரி, என்.ஜி.ஓ.-க்கு டியர்னஸ் அலவன்ஸ்-ல் ஏதோ ஐந்து ரூபாய் அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றாலும் கூட, இரண்டரைக்கோடி ரூபாய் ஆய் விடுகிறது. இதற்கு எங்கே போவது என்ற பயம் ஏற்படுகிறது. அப்படியே ஐந்து ரூபாய் கொடுத்துவிட்டாலும் கூட, அவர்களுக்கு எல்லா சுகமும் வந்துவிட முடியாது. அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களை எல்லாம் நிவர்த்தி செய்துவிட முடியாது. இந்த நகரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், வீட்டு வாடகையிலிருந்து மனிதனுடைய வாழ்க்கை ஆரம்பமாகிறது. 75 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்ற ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு ஏதாவது ஒரு வீடு வேண்டும். அப்படி ஒரு வீடு பார்த்தால், குறைந்த பட்சம் 50 ரூபாய் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். மேற்கொண்டு வேறு செலவுகள் செய்ய வேண்டும். இதைக் குறைப்பதற்கு ரெண்ட்-கண்ட்ரோல் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. இது பெர்மனன்டாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. வி. வி. ராமசாமி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். (குறுக்கீடு.) இதற்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் ஒரு யோசனை சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்போதுள்ள வீட்டுச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் எல்லாம் கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்குத் தாங்கள் இந்திந்த இடங்களுக்கு இன்னின்ன வாடகை வாங்கு

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கிறேம் என்று ஒரு ஸ்டேட்மென்ட் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக் கிறார்கள். (ஒரு குரல். அது பொய் ஸ்டேட்மென்ட்.) அது பொய்யா நிஜமா என்று நான் சொல்ல வேண்டாம். நாம் அதை நிஜமான ஸ்டேட்மென்ட் என்றே வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். நாங்கள் இத்தனை வீடுகள் வைத்திருக்கிறேம், இத்தனை இத்தனை ரூம்கள் வைத்திருக்கிறேம், அவற்றிற்கு இவ்வளவு அவ்வளவு வாடகை வாங்குகிறேம் என்று ஒரு ஸ்டேட்மென்ட் கொடுக் கிறார்கள். அதன்படிதான் கார்ப்பரேஷன் அவர்களுக்கு டாக்ஸ் போடுகிறது. அவர்கள் கொடுக்கும் ஸ்டேட்மென்டையே நாம் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அவர்கள் பொய் ஒன்றும் சொல்ல மாட்டார்கள். யாரும் பொய் சொல்ல மாட்டார்கள். அந்த ஸ்டேட்மென்டையே வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அதைச் சர்க்காரே எடுத்து, அதிலுள்ள வாடகைத் தொகையை எல்லாம் நாங்களே வீட்டுச் சொந்தக்காரர்களாகிய உங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து விடுகிறேம் என்று சொன்னால், அடுத்த நாளே வாழ்க்கைத்தரம்—காஸ்ட் ஆப் லிவிங்—குறைகிறதா அல்லது உயருகிறதா என்பதைப் பாருங்கள். 15 ரூபாய் என்று கார்ப்ப ரேஷனுக்கு எழுதிக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு, வெளியில் 50 ரூபாய் என்று வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், வீட்டுச் சொந்தக்காரர் கள். அதே நேரத்தில் சர்க்காரே அவர்கள் ஸ்டேட்மென்ட் பிர காரம் 15 கொடுத்துவிட்டு அதே வாடகைக்கு சர்க்காரே ஒரு என்.ஜி.ஓ.க்கோ அல்லது வேறு கஷ்டப்படுகிற ஒரு மனித னுக்கோ கொடுத்துவிடட்டும் அப்போது சர்க்கார் ஒரேயடி யாக 35 ரூபாய் கொடுப்பதாக—கிப்ட்-டாக—கொடுப்பது போல் இருக்கும். அதல்லாமல் டி.ஏ. 5 ரூபாய் அதிகம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், இரண்டரைக் கோடி ஆகிறது. இதற்கு யார் தலையில் கை வைப்பது என்று ஆலோசனை செய்யவேண்டி யிருக்கிறது. வேறு ஏதாவது டாக்ஸ் போட்டால், அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அரசியல் கட்சிகள் எங்கே "எக்ஸ்பிளாயிட்" பண்ணப்போகிறார்கள் என்று பயப்பட வேண்டியிருக்கும். அந்தக் கஷ்டங்கள் ஒன்றும் வேண்டாம். இதனால் அவர் களுடைய வீடுகளை ஒன்றும் நாம் எடுத்துவிடவில்லை. அவர் களுக்கு வேண்டிய வாடகையை நாம் கொடுக்கிறேம் என்று எடுத்துவிட்டால் போதும். சட்ட சபையில் இதை "பாஸ்" பண்ணிவிட்டால் எந்த விதமான கஷ்டமும் இருக்காது. இதில் பொது மக்கள் வோட்டு சர்க்காருக்குத்தான் கிடைக்குமே தவிர, வீட்டுச் சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்காது. ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் இதைத் தைரியமாகச் செய்துவிட்டால் "காஸ்ட் ஆப் லிவிங்" நிச்சயமாக குறைந்துவிடும். 5-30 p.m.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: ஆர்ட்டிகிள் 31-ன்படி செல்லுமா என்று யோசித்துத்தான் அங்கத்தினர் இதைச் சொன்னாரா என்று தெரியவில்லை.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: ஆர்ட்டிகிள் 31-ன்படி நன்றாகச் செல்லும். நான் இதைப்பற்றி நன்றாக வழக்கறிஞர்களைக் கேட்டுத்தான் இந்தச் சபையில் பேசுகிறேன் என்று மகிழ்ச்சி யோடு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்படியே நிலத்தை நாம்

எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லே. வீட்டை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லே. அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய ஸ்டேட்மென்டில் வாடகை இவ்வளவு வாங்குகிறேம் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறர்களே அந்தத் தொகையை அவர்களுக்கு—வீட்டிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு—பதிலாக நாங்கள் தருகிறேம், ஒன்றும் தேதி அரசாங்க டிரெஷரியிலிருந்து வீட்டுக்குப் பணம் வரும், டிரெஷரிக்குக் கூட நீங்கள் போக வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லுங்கள். இம்மாதிரிச் சொல்லுவது கான்ஸ்டிடியூஷனுக்கு விரோதமாக நிச்சயமாக இருக்க முடியாது. எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலேவர் அவர்கள்கூட ஒரு வழக்கறிஞர். அவரே இல்லேயென்று ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறர்கள்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: தப்புப்பண்ணுவதை நன்ருகப் பண்ணட்டும், கடைசி வரையில் பார்க்கலாம் என்று இருக்கிறரோ என்னவோ?

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: இருப்பது இருக்கிறபடி இருக்கட்டும் என்று வேண்டுமானல் சொல்வார். சொல்வதை ஒழுங்காகச் சொல்வார் என்பது இந்தச் சபையின் அனுபவம்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: ரொம்ப வந்தனம்.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: ஆகவே, இந்த "காஸ்ட் ஆப் லிவிங்"-ஐக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கு டிராஸ்டிக்காகச் சில காரியங்கள் செய்தாக வேண்டும். நாம் இன்றைய தினம் நல்ல நல்ல காரியங்களேச் செய்கிறேம். பலவித "லோன்கள்" கொடுக்கிறேம். விவசாயிகளுக்கு "லோன்" கொடுக்கிறேம். ஒரு விவசாயி 500 ரூபாய் "லோன்" வாங்குவதற்குள்ளாக அந்தத் தேவதை, இந்தத் தேவதை, குட்டி தேவதை, எல்லா தேவதைகளேயும் பார்த்து, அந்தத் தேவதைகளுக்கு முன்னல் போய் நின்று பணத்தை வாங்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மந்திரி என்னவோ நிணேக்கிறர். விவசாயிகளுக்கு "லோன்" கொடுத்து விட்டோம், அதனல் அவன் வசதி பெறுவான் என்று நினேக்கிறர். அவருக்குக் கீழே இருக்கக்கூடிய நிர்வாக இயந்திரம் எப்படி வேலே செய்கிறது என்று சிந்திக்கக் கூட அவருக்கு நேரம் இல்லேயோ என்று நிணேக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதைச் சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். அதைச் சிந்தித்து செயல்பட ஆரம்பித்து விட்டால், சாதாரண மனிதன் வாயார வாழ்த்துவான். அவன் வாழ்த்துவது மட்டுமல்ல, அது உண்மையான ஒரு சாதனேயாக இருக்கும். (ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி: எப்போதும் ஓட்டுப் போடுவான்.) ஓட்டுப் போடுவது இருக்கட்டும். ஓட்டு வாங்குவது இயற்கை. ஓட்டு வாங்கித்தான் இங்கே இருக்கிறேம். ஓட்டு வாங்காமல் இங்கே இருக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே இந்த நிர்வாக யந்திரத்தைச் சீர்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று இந்தச் சர்க்கார் நிணேக்காமல் இருக்கிறதே என்று நிணேக்கும் போது, மிகவும் வருத்தத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறது. நிர்வாக யந்திரம் சீராக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இன்றைய தினம் கர்ணம் எழுதிவைத்ததைத்தான் நீங்கள் பேசுகிறீர்கள். பொறுப்புள்ள சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் நேரில் பார்த்து எடுத்துச் சொன்னலும், நம்ப மாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறீர்கள்.

18th March 1960]   [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

கணக்குப் பிள்ளை எழுதுவது பெரிதாகத் தோன்றுகிறது, சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேச்சு உண்மையாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்தத் துர்ப்பாக்கிய நிலை நீடித்தால், நாட்டு நிர்வாகம் நம்மை எந்த நிலையில் கொண்டுவிடும் என்று அச்சமாக இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் கொள்கை, சர்க்கார் நினைப்பது நடைபெற்ருக வேண்டுமென்று மக்கள் விரும்புகிருர்கள். இன்றைய தினம் நடைமுறையில் என்ன பார்க்கிருேம்? ஒரு மனுவை எழுதி விட்டு, அந்த மனு அந்த மேஜை, இந்த மேஜை என்று இப்படியே போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, ஒரு சாதாரண விவசாயியினுல் இதனுடைய ரிஸல்டைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியாத நிலையில் அவன் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டப்படுகிருன் என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். நான் ஒரு யோசனை சொல்லுகிறேன். அமைச்சர்கள் ஊர் ஊராகப் போகிறீர்களே—போங்கள், சுற்றுங்கள், சந்தோஷம். அப்படிப் போகும்போது ஒரு நாள் தாலூக்கா ஆபீஸிற்குப் போங்கள். இப்போது கார்களுக்குக் கொடி போடுவதில்லை—கொடி போடாமல் இருப்பது நல்லது. கொடி போடாமல் போங்கள். மின்சார இலாகா அமைச்சர், டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட் இலாகா கிளார்க் முன்னுல் சாதாரண மனிதன் இருப்பானே அதைப் போலப் போய் விசாரிக்கட்டும். (ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசுவாமி: அவர் இப்போதே அப்படித்தான் போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிருரே.) என்ன நடக்கிறது, நிர்வாகம் எப்படி நடக்கிறது என்று நேரடியாகப் பாருங்கள்.

1948-ம் வருஷத்திலே ஒரு நாள், நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ அவிநாசிலிங்கம் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் கல்வி மந்திரியாக இருந்தபோது, அவர்களோடு சாத்தூரிலிருந்து குலசேகரப்பட்டிணம், சங்கரன் கோவில் வழியாகப் போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தோம். போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, வழியில் ஒரு போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டபிள், இங்கே வழி கிடையாது, போகக் கூடாது என்று நிறுத்திவிட்டான். அப்படியானுல் எப்படிப் போவது, வேறு வழியைச் சொல்லு என்று கேட்டோம். அப்போதும் போகக் கூடாது, வேறு வழி தெரியாது என்று சொன்னுன். நாங்கள் போய்க் கொண்டிருந்த கார் ஒரு பழைய கார். டவாலி போடாத பியூன். பார்ப்பதற்கு மந்திரி என்று தெரியாது. போலீஸ்காரன் நிறுத்திவிட்டான். துரை சொல்லியிருக்கிருர், போகக் கூடாது என்று சொன்னுன். கடைசியில் நேராக அந்த வழியிலேயே, "டிஸ்ஒபே" பண்ணுகிற மாதிரிப் போனுேம். போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்குப் போய் கம்ப்ளெயிண்ட் பண்ண வேண்டும் என்று நான் சொன்னேன். அங்கு போனுல், ஸ்டேஷனில் இருக்க வேண்டிய ரைட்டர் அங்கு இல்லை. கார்டில் இருக்க வேண்டியவன் இல்லை. துப்பாக்கியை எங்கேயோ போட்டுவிட்டு ஒரு போலீஸ்காரன் தூங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்தான். கைதிகள் ஏழு பேர்கள் எங்கேயோ நின்றுகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையைப் பார்த்தேன். நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ அவிநாசிலிங்கம் அவர்களை இதையெல்லாம் கம்ப்ளெயிண்டாக எழுதுங்கள் என்று சொன்னேன். "நான போலீஸ் மந்திரி இல்லையே, எப்படி எழுதுவது?" என்று கேட்டார். "நீங்கள் காபினெட் மினிஸ்டராதலால்,

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"ஜாயிண்ட் ரெஸ்பான்ஸிபிலிட்டி" இருக்கிறது, இப்படி ஒரு கேவலமான நிலையைப் பார்த்துவிட்டுப் பேசாமல் போவதா, எழுதுங்கள் பார்க்கலாம்" என்று சொன்னேன். கடைசியில் அப்படியே எழுதினர். நாங்கள் எழுதிவிட்டு திருநெல்வேலி போவதற்குள் பின்னல் வந்த டி.எஸ்.பி., என்ன அசம்பாவிதமோ நடந்திருக்கிறது என்று எண்ணி, அந்தந்த இடத்திலேயே "பலிஷ்" பண்ணிவிட்டு வந்து சேர்ந்தார். இது 1948-ம் வருஷம் நடந்ததைச் சொல்கிறேன். நிர்வாக யந்திரத்தைப்பற்றித் தப்புச் சொல்கிறேனே என்று நினைக்கக் கூடாது. யாரும் பொறுப்பற்ற முறையில் சொல்லமாட்டார் கள். மந்திரிக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய பொறுப்பு, தேச சேவையில் அக்கறை, அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் ஓரளவு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த யோசனையை ஏற்று அந்தந்த இலாகாவிற்குப் போங்கள். அங்கங்கே பொது மக்களைக் கேளுங்கள். என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று அவர்கள் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்வார்கள். இந்த அதிகாரி இப்படிக் கேட்டார், அந்த அதிகாரி அதைச் சொன்னர் என்று நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்வார்கள். அதைக் கேட்டு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமோ, பார்த்து அந்தந்த இடத்திலேயே இம்மாதிரியாக 4 இடத்தில் "ஆர்டர்" போடுங்கள். இந்த நிர்வாகம் சீர் திருந்துகிறதா என்று பாருங்கள். இதை அனுபவத்தில் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். எல்லாவிதக் கடன்களையும் கொடுக்கிறோம். ஒரு மனுவைப் போட்டுவிட்டுப் பதில் தெரிய முடியாத நிலையில் அவன் கஷ்டப்படுகிறன். வாழ வழியில்லையே என்று நினைக் கிறன். இப்படிப்பட்ட சங்கடமான நிலையை அகற்றவேண்டும், அதற்கு ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை பாஸ் செய்தவுடனே காரியங்களெல்லாம் நடந்துவிட்டதாக எண்ணி விடக் கூடாது. நிச்சயமாக பட்ஜெட்டை "பாஸ்" செய் வோம். அமைச்சர் அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு அங்கத்தினர் கள் கொண்டுவருவதை நன்குகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இன்னும் இந்தத் தமிழ் மீடியம்பற்றிச் சொல்லும்போது, நம் இராச்சியத்திலுள்ளவர்கள், தமிழன் என்று பெருமைப்படக் கூடியவர்கள், சென்னை இராச்சியத்தில் மட்டுமல்லாமல் இந்தியா முழுவதிலும் எங்கு சென்றாலும், காஷ்மீர் வரையிலும் முக்கிய பதவிகளில் இருந்துவருகிறார்கள். இன்றைக்குத் தமிழ்த்தான் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்கள் யோசனை செய்து பார்க்க வேண்டும். இப்படித் தமிழ் மீடியம் கொண்டுவந்தால், பிறகு இந்தியாவெங்கும் பெற்றிருக்கிற தமிழன் செல்வாக்கு தமிழன் எங்கெங்கு வசிக்கிறனே அங்கங்கு அவன் நிர்வாகத்தில் பெற்றிருக்கிற பங்கை, வகிக்கக்கூடிய பதவியை மீண்டும் பெற முடியுமா என்று இந்த சர்க்கார் நினைக்கவே இல்லை. தமிழை யும், தமிழ் வித்வான்கள், பண்டிதர்கள் இவர்களையும் சர்க்கார் எவ்விதம் நடத்துகிறது, அவர்கள் இன்று எவ்விதம் உயர்ந்திருக் கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்த்து நாம் பெருமைப்பட வேண்டும். தமிழ் மீடியம் விஷயத்தில் யாரோ சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்று சர்க்காரும் தீவிரமாகப் போகிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

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ஆகவே, தமிழ் மீடியம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும், அதைச் செய்து விட்டோம், இதைச் செய்துவிட்டோம் என்று சொல்வது பிசகு. அதுவும் உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும், என் காலத்திலேயே செய்ய வேண்டும், உன் காலத்திலேயே செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது பிசகு. (ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசுவாமி: பின்னால் இருக்கிற நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கஜபதி நாயகரே அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறாரே!) அத்தியந்த நண்பர் என்றோ, நண்பரல்லாதார் என்றோ, எதிர்க் கட்சி என்றோ தேச நிலைமையில் இல்லை. நண்பர் என்பதற்காகவோ, கட்சி அங்கத்தினர் என்பதற்காகவோ பேசவில்லை. இந்தத் தமிழ் மீடியம் நல்லதல்ல, விஷப் பரீட்சை பண்ண நினைக்கிறார்கள், விஷப் பரீட்சை பண்ண வேண்டாம், மீண்டும் நன்றாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

கூட்டுறவுச் சட்டத்தைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டேயிருக்கிறோம். புலி வருகிறது என்கிற மாதிரி "வருகிறது" என்று அவர்களும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டேயிருக்கிறார்கள். அழுகிற பிள்ளைக்கு வாழைப் பழம் மாதிரி அழுகிற பிள்ளையிடம் வாழைப் பழத்தைக் காண்பித்தால், அழுவதை கொஞ்சம் நிறுத்திவிடும். கொண்டுவரப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டே இந்த "பில்" வராமல் போய்க்கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. நாளைக்கு ஒரு ஊரில் எலக்ஷன். திருச்சியில் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்டவர்கள் 10 அல்லது 12 வருஷங்களாக வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் எல்லாப் பதவிகளையும். ஷேர் போட்டவர்கள் யார் வோட்டர்கள் என்று கேட்டால் கொடுக்கமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ரிஜிஸ்டிராரிடம் கேட்கிறோம். ரிஜிஸ்டிரார் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவு போடுகிறார். பிரெஸிடெண்ட் கொடுக்க மாட்டேன் என்று மறுக்கிறார் என்று டெபுடி–ரிஜிஸ்டிரார் சொல்லுகிறார். லிஸ்ட் தெரியாது. தேர்தல் நடப்பதற்கு முதல் நாள் எமுத்துமூலம் கேட்கும்போது, ரெஜிஸ்டிராரின் உத்தரவை எங்கேயோ காற்றில் தூக்கி எறிகிறார்கள். விசாரித்தால், சட்டம் இப்படி இருக்கிறது, அப்படி இருக்கிறது, சட்டம் சரியாக இல்லை என்று சொல்கிறார்கள்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: ஜனநாயகம்.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: இது ஜனநாயகமே இல்லை. இது ஜனநாயகம் என்றால், கேலிக்கூத்து. ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு நேர் புறம்பான காரியங்கள்தான் இன்று நடக்கின்றன. 4-40 p.m.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: சர்க்கார் தலையீடு கூடாது.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: சர்க்கார் தலையீடு கூடாது என்று சொல்வதைக் காலமெல்லாம் எதிர்ப்பவன் நான் என்பது கனம் அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ வெங்கட்ராமன் அவர்களுக்கும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்ரமணிய ஐயர் அவர்களுக்கும் தெரியும். சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களும், சர்க்காரும் நிர்வாகத்தில் எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் தலையிட்டுக் கண்டிக்க வேண்டும் என்று

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [18th March 1960

சொல்லுபவன் நான். நான் இவ்வாறு மேடையில் பேசுபவன் மட்டுமல்ல, பத்திரிகையிலும் எழுதுபவன். தவறுகள் செய்யப் படும்போது, தலையிடாவிட்டால் பொதுமகன் தன் ஓட்டினுல் உங்களை வீட்டுக்கு அல்ல, காட்டுக்கு அனுப்பிவிடுவான். (குறுக்கீடு) சட்ட சபையை வீடு என்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். வெளியிடத்தைக் காடு என்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். தவறு கள் நடக்கும்போது, நீங்கள் தலையிடாவிட்டால், பொதுமகன் இனிமேல் உங்களை இங்கே அனுப்பமாட்டான், காட்டுக்கு அனுப்பிவிடுவான். ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் தலையிட்டுத்தான் ஆக வேண்டும். தவறுகள் நடக்கும்போது, தலையிடுவதற்காகத் தான், பொதுமக்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாகக் கனம் அமைச்சர்களும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களும் இங்கே இருக்கிறுர்கள். ஆகவே, தலையீடு அவசியம், அவசியம்; ஒரு முறை அல்ல, பல முறை.

Sri V. V. RAMASWAMI: தவறுகளைப் பொதுமக்களின் சார்பில் அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்குச் சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு உரிமை உண்டு; அவ்வாறு செய்வது சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களின் கடமை. ஆனுல், ஒவ்வொரு அதிகாரியும் இந்த மாதிரித்தான் உத்தரவு போட வேண்டும், இந்த மாதிரித்தான் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு உரிமை உண்டா? அவர்கள் அந்த மாதிரியான தலையீடு செய்வது நியாயமா? அந்த உரி மையை வளர்ப்பது ஜனநாயகத்திற்கும் பொதுப் பண்பிற்கும் விரோதம் அல்லவா?

Sri K. T. KOSALRAM: மிகவும் வந்தனம். விளக்கமாகப் பேசுவதற்கு எனக்கு இம்மாதிரி சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்த கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி அவர்களுக்கு மீண்டும் மீண்டும் வந்தனம். பொதுமக்களின் பிரதிநிதியாக மீண்டும் வந்தனம். பொதுமக்களின் பிரதிநிதியாக வரும் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர் பொது மக்கள் பொது மக்கள் நினைப்பதை பிரதிபலிக்கிறுர். பொதுமக்களின் கஷ்டத்தை நிவர்த்திக்கத்தான் அவர் இங்கே அங்கத்தினராக இருக்கிறுர். அரசாங்கம் போடும் சட்டங்களும் உத்தரவுகளும் சில அதிகாரிகளால் எம்மாதிரித் திரித்துப் பேசப்படுகின்றன என்பதை நான் சொன்னபோது, கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சிரித்துக் கொண்டு கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தார். அதைப் பார்த்து நான் பெருமைப்பட்டேன். கூட்டுறவு இலாகாவில், ஒரு தேர்தலுக்கு முதல் நாள் ஒரு மாநில அதிகாரியான கூட்டுறவு ரெஜிஸ்டி ராரின் உத்தரவுக்கு ஒரு கீழ் அதிகாரி கீழ்ப்படியவில்லை. நாம் ஜனநாயகம் பேசுகிறோம். அப்படிப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளை, "போடப்பட்டுள்ள உத்தரவை நீங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்போகிறீர் களா, இல்லையா" என்று கேட்பது சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினனை என் ஜீவாதார உரிமை என்று சொல்வேன். சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் நிர்வாகத்தில் தலையிடக் கூடாது என்று சொல்லும் சில நபர்கள் அகாயத்தில் பேசி, டெலிபோனில் பெரிய அதிகாரிகளுடன் பேசி, அவர்களைத் தங்கள் கையாட் களாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு பொதுமக்களின் எண்ணத்திற்கு விரோதமான காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறுர்கள் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் இந்த மாநிலத்தில்

இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைத்தால், அந்த நபர்களின் பெயர்களை நான் சொல்ல முடியும். இவர்கள் எங்கோ இருந்துகொண்டு சூட்சுமதாரிகளாக இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பொதுமக்களின் சம்பந்தமே அற்ற இந்த மனிதர்கள் தாங்கள் நினைத்ததையெல்லாம் இந்த மாநிலத்தில் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள்தான் சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களின் குறுக்கீடும் அமைச்சரின் குறுக்கீடும் கூடாது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால், கனம் அமைச்சர் பொதுமக்களின் வோட்டுகளைப் பெற்று இங்கே வந்திருக்கிறார். அவருக்கு இந்த விஷயங்கள், "மானிபுலேஷன்ஸ்" தெரியாது. அதிகாரிகளை மாற்றுவது கனம் அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ வெங்கட்ராமன் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியாது. தொழில் சமாசாரங்கள் அவருக்குத் தெரியும். அவர் "லேபர்" பிரிவில் இருந்தார். அவருக்கு இன்டஸ்ட்ரீஸைப்பற்றித் தெரியும். "மானிபுலேஷனஸ்" அவருக்குத் தெரியாது. "மானிபுலேஷன்ஸ்" தெரிந்த பழம் பெருச்சாளிகள் இங்கே இருக்கின்றனர். ஸ்விச்சைப் போட்டு மின்சாரத்தை வரவழைப்பதைப் போன்ற காரியங்களைச் செய்யும் அவர்கள், "நிர்வாகத்தில் சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களின் தலையீடு கூடாது, அமைச்சர்களின் தலையீடு கூடாது" என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தின் எண்ணத்திற்குப் புறம்பான காரியங்களை அதிகாரிகள் செய்யும்போது, தலையிட்டுத்தான் ஆக வேண்டும் என்று மட்டும்கூட நான் சொல்லவில்லை; அப்படிப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளைப்பற்றிப் பொது மேடைகளில் பேசி அவர்களை மானபங்கப்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்றும் சொல்வேன். தவறான முறையில் தலையிடுபவர்களைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் உதாரணமாக, "ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமியின் தலையை வெட்டி விடுங்கள்" என்று ஒருவர் அரசாங்க அதிகாரியிடம் சென்று சொல்வாரானால், அவ்வாறு சொல்பவரைத் தூக்குமேடைக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டும் என்று நான் சொல்வேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: To-day is his 64th birthday. So, do not kill him!

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I do not intend to kill anybody.

கூட்டுறவுத் துறையைப்பற்றிப் பேசினேன். நம் ஜனநாயகம் இம்மாதிரிக் கேலிக்கூத்தாக நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. பல நல்ல காரியங்களைக் கூட்டுறவு முறையில் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று நாம் ஆசைப்படுகிறோம். அவ்வாறு நல்ல காரியங்கள் செய்யப்பட வேண்டும் என்று பொதுமக்கள் துடியாய்த் துடிக்கிறார்கள். துடியாய்த் துடிக்கும் பொதுமக்களுக்காக நாம் நினைக்கும் நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய முடியாமல் இருப்பதற்குக் காரணம், கன்ஸர்வேடிஸத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு கட்சியின் பிரசாரம் என்று நாம் நினைப்பது தவறு. அக்காரியங்கள் நடக்காததற்கு நாம்தான் காரணஸ்தர்கள். கன்ஸர்வேடிவ் கட்சியினர் சொல்வதை யாரும் கேட்பதில்லை. அந்தக் கட்சியினர் சொல்வதை மக்கள் கேட்பதால்தான் நல்ல

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காரியங்கள் நடப்பதில்லை என்று கனம் அமைச்சர்கள் நினைத்தால், அவர்கள் தங்களைத் தாங்களே ஏமாற்றிக்கொள்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வேன். உண்மையான காரணங்கள், நம் கூட்டுறவுத் துறையில் உள்ள தவறுகள்தான், நம் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கும் தவறுகள்தான். அந்தத் தவறுகளை நீக்காமல் காலதாமதம் செய்கிறோம். அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் வளர்ச்சி பெறவில்லை; கூட்டுறவு முறை என்றாலே மக்களுக்குப் பயம் ஏற்படுகிறது. வைத்திருப்பவன் கொடுக்க மாட்டான். அவன் "எங்களிடம் தொன்றுதொட்டு இருந்துவருவது இது. என் பாட்டையா இதை வைத்திருந்தார். இதை என் அப்பா அனுபவித்தார். இதை நான் அனுபவிக்க வேண்டாமா? இதை என் பிள்ளை அனுபவிக்க வேண்டாமா?" என்று சொல்லி எல்லாவற்றையும் தான் சேர்த்துவைக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதற்கு நம் சட்டங்கள் இடம் கொடுக்கின்றன. மாறுதல் அவசியம் என்று சொல்லும் கட்சியினர் இதை அனுமதிக்கக் கூடாது. மாறுதல் தேவை என்று காலமெல்லாம் போராடிய கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடராமன் இந்த நிலையை இம்மாதிரி நீடிக்க விடுவதை என்னால் அங்கீகரிக்க முடியவில்லை. தகுந்த மாறுதல்களைச் சீக்கிரம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, லோகல் டெவலப்மென்ட் திட்டங்கள் அவசியம் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. அவை அவசியம்தான். அவை நல்ல திட்டங்கள்தான். பிளாக் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள் மூலம் ரோடுகள் போட்டிருக்கிறோம், குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். லோகல் டெவலப்மென்ட் திட்டங்கள் மூலம் நாம் கிராமம் கிராமமாக ரோடுகள் போட்டிருக்கிறோம். ரோடில்லாத ஊர்கள் இப்போது மிக மிகக் குறைவு. 95 சத விகித கிராமங்களில் ரோடுகள் போட்டு விட்டோம். அந்த எல்லா ரோடுகளிலும் "க்ரேவல்" போட்டு விட்டோம், "மெடல்" தான் போடவில்லை. ரோடுகள் போடுவதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்கார் ஓரளவு பணம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள், இராச்சிய சர்க்கார் 25 சத வீதம் பணம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள், மக்கள் 25 சத விகிதம் பணம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பணத்தில் ரோடுகள் போட்டுவிட்டோம். "சும்மா இருந்த சங்கை ஊதிக் கெடுத்தானாம்" என்று பழமொழி சொல்வதுண்டு. அதுபோல சும்மா இருந்த ரோடுகளுக்கு "க்ரேவல்" போட்டுவிட்டோம். "க்ரேவல்" போட்ட பிறகு "மெடல்" போட யாரிடமும் பணம் இல்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டார் "எங்களிடம் பணம் இல்லை, நாங்கள் கடனாளியாக இருக்கிறோம்" என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் இயங்கும் காலத்தில் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளிடம் பணம் இல்லை, ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் இன்ஸால்வென்ஸி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. "கண்ட்ராக்டர் பணத்துக்கு வந்து காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்; அவருக்கு 25 லட்ச ரூபாய்க்கு நான் "செக்" கொடுத்தால், அந்த "செக்" டிஸானர் ஆகிறது" என்று ஜில்லா போர்டு சொல்கிறது. ஜில்லாக்களின் நிலைமையை எடுத்துக்கொண்

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டாலோ, சிலருக்கு ஊரில் இருப்பவர்கள் மனிதர்களா, மனிதர்கள் இல்லையா, அவர்கள் பிராணிகளா அல்லது அப்பிராணிகளா என்று தெரியவில்லை. "ரோடுகள் மெடல் போட வேண்டும்" என்று ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டரிடம் சொன்னால், "எந்த பண்டிலிருந்து பணம் எடுத்து "மெடல்" போடுவது?" என்று அவர் கேட்கிறார். சர்க்கார் கட்டலாம் என்று பேசுகிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய நிதி எங்கே இருக்கிறது? பட்ஜெட் அல்லாட்மெண்டில் இல்லை. நேஷனல் ஹைவேஸில் எவ்வளவு ரோடுகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படப் போகின்றன? இதற்கு மேல் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு ரோடுகளில் எவ்வளவு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப் போகிஸேம்? இது-பற்றியெல்லாம் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ரொம்ப "அப்ரிஷியேட்" பண்ணுகிறோம். முன்பு சாதாரண ரோடாக இருக்கும்போது, கட்டைவண்டியாவது போய்க் கொண்டிருந்தது. இப்போது "கிராவல்" போட்டு அப்படியே விட்டுவிட்டபடியால், வண்டியின் ஒரு சக்கரம் மேலும் ஒரு சக்கரம் கீழும் போகிறது. மழை வந்துவிட்டால் சொல்லவே வேண்டாம்; கிராமத்தில் மனிதன் நடந்து போகக் கூடிய நிலைமையாவது இருக்கிறதா? நம்முடைய மந்திரிகள் பல பேர் அங்கங்கே ரோடுகள் போடப்படும் போது சென்று பார்வையிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ரோடுகள் கூடப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வில்லேஜ் ரோடுகளுக்கெல்லாம் "மெடல்" போடப்படவில்லை. இரண்டு வருஷத்திற்கு மேல் தாங்கவில்லை. இதற்கெல்லாம் ஒரு "ப்ரொவிஷன்" பண்ண வேண்டும். நான் இதை இதற்கு முன்புகூட இந்தச் சபையில் சொன்னேன். ப்ளானிங் கமிஷன் டெபுடி சேர்மன்கூட கலெக்டர்கள் கான்பரன்சில் "அதை அவசியமாகச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது நியாயம்" என்று ஒத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதனை வாய் அளவில், கொள்கை அளவில் எல்லோரும் ஒத்துக்கொண்டு செய்யாமல் இருந்தால், நாம் எத்தனை கோடி ரூபாயைச் செலவு செய்தாலும், அந்தப் பணம் வீணாக்கப்படுகிறது, பாழாக்கப்படுகிறது என்பது தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. போட்ட ரோடுகள் எல்லாம் இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகின்றன. ஒன்றுகூட இருப்பதில்லை. அதன் காரணமாக அதிகமாகப் பணம் செலவழிக்கும் நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. ப்ளாக் கவுன்சில் வந்த உடனே எல்லாம் வந்துவிடுமென்று ஊரை ஏமாற்றும் பேச்சைப் பேசிக் கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடாது. மத்திய சர்க்காரிலிருந்து திட்டத்திற்குப் பணம் வாங்கி அதனுடன் நம்முடைய இராஜ்ய சர்க்காரும் பணம் கொடுத்து அந்தப் பணத்தை "ப்ளாக் டெவலப்மெண்டுக்கு"க் கொடுத்தால்தான், அந்த ரோடுகளை எல்லாம் போட முடியும்; "மெடல்" பண்ண முடியும். இந்த மாதிரி முக்கியமான விஷயங்களுக்கெல்லாம் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் இடம் இல்லையென்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் தெரியப்படுத்திக்கொள்கிறேன். நம்முடைய இராச்சியத்தில் சப்ளிமெண்டரி பட்ஜெட் மிகச் சர்வசாதாரணம். ஆகவே, இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் இடம் பெறாவிட்டாலும், சப்ளிமெண்டரி பட்ஜெட்டிலாவது இதற்கு ஒரு வழி வகுத்து, கிராம ரோடுகளையெல்லாம் அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய வழி செய்யவேண்டும்.

5-50 p.m.

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பொதுவாக, இப்போது பல ஊர்களில் தண்ணீர்க் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. தூத்துக்குடியில் தண்ணீர்க் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காக மத்திய சர்க்காரிலிருந்து 3 கோடி ரூபாய் இந்த சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. இந்த 3 கோடி ரூபாயும் அப்படியே மிச்சப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை இந்த சர்க்கார் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஒன்று இரண்டு லட்சம் அல்ல; 3 கோடி ரூபாய். அதைப்பற்றிக் கேட்டால் என்ன பதில் சொல்வார்கள் என்றால், "பைப் கிடைக்கவில்லை" என்று சொல்வார்கள். இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் மினிஸ்டர் திரு. வெங்கட்ராமனை "இவ்வளவு நாட்களுக்குள் இவ்வளவு பைப் சப்ளை செய்யப்படவேண்டும்" என்று கேட்டிருந்தால், நிச்சயமாக அவர்கள் வசதி செய்து கொடுத்திருப்பார்கள். திறமையானவர்கள்தான் அந்த இலாகா மந்திரியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குச் சக்தி இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, ஒரு பைப் இல்லை என்ற காரணத்திற்காக 3 கோடி ரூபாய் மிச்சம் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. "அடுத்த வருஷம் செலவழிக்காமலா போகப் போகிறோம்" என்று சொல்லலாம். இந்த இராச்சியத்தில் குடி தண்ணீர்த் திட்டத்திற்காகச் செலவழிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்படாமல் போய்விட்டது என்பதைக் கேள்விப்படும்போது மிக மிக வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி நிலைமை வர விடாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று இந்தச் சபைத் தலைவரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

சில துறைகளை "அடானமஸ் பாடி" ஆக, "சுப்ரீம் காட்ஸ்" ஆகச் செய்துகொண்டே போகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நடை முறையில் சர்க்காருடைய தலையீடு இல்லாமல் இருக்க வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் இன்று "எலக்ட்ரிசிடி போர்டு" இருக்கிறது. இராச்சிய ட்ரான்ஸ்போர்ட் இருக்கிறது. (கனம் ஸ்ரீ ஆர். வெங்கட்ராமன்: ட்ரான்ஸ்போர்ட் "அடானமஸ் பாடி" அல்ல.) இப்போது இல்லையென்றாலும் அதை அவ்வாறு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கடவுளுக்கு மேற்பட்ட கடவுள் இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், இவர்களுக்கு மேற்பட்ட கடவுள் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். சர்க்கார் இயங்குவது பொதுமக்களின் நன்மைக்காக. வருமானம் வருவது பொது நிதிக்காகும். அதிலிருந்து பொது மக்களுக்குச் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாகும். சர்க்காருடைய நிதிக்கும் பணம் போகக்கூடாது, பொதுமக்களுக்கும் இல்லை. இரண்டும் இல்லாமல் வேலை செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு ஒரு "ஆர்பிட்ரேஷன்" போடுவார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி நிர்வகிக்க வேண்டும்; அதில் அவர்களுக்கு என்ன "வேஜஸ்" கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. இந்த "அடானமஸ் பாடி" சம்பாதிக்கும் பணத்திற்கு இன்கம்-டாக்ஸ் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் சம்பாதிக்கும் பணத்திற்கு இன்கம்-டாக்ஸ் கிடையாது. இந்த "அடானமஸ் பாடி"யில் சில அதிகாரிகள் தவறான

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முறையில் நடந்துகொள்கிறார்கள். மின்சார இலாகாவில் திறமையான அதிகாரிகள், உத்தமமான அதிகாரிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் காண நான் உண்மையிலேயே பெருமைப்படுகிறேன். நேர்மையான அதிகாரிகள் இருப்பதைக் காணச் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். ஆனால், உண்மையாகப் பொது மக்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து வோட்டு வாங்கி வந்தவர்களுக்குத்தான் இருக்குமே தவிர, அதிகாரிகளுக்கு இருக்காது. பொது மக்கள் கொடுக்கும் அதிகாரத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு "அடானமஸ் பாடி" களை ஏற்படுத்தி அதிலிருக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் எங்களுக்கு மேல் கடவுள்களே கிடையாது என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் அவர்களை உற்பத்தி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கக் கூடாது. அந்தக் கொள்கையை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது.

செக்கு எண்ணெய்க்கு வரியிலிருந்து விதி விலக்குக் கொடுத்திருப்பதுகாண ரொம்பச் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். புண்ணாக்குக்கும் விதி விலக்குக் கொடுத்தால் நல்லது. 99 பங்குக்கு விதி விலக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு, ஒரு பர்சண்ட் கொடுக்காமல் கெட்ட பெயர் வாங்க வேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அந்த வகையில் பாலுக்கு விலக்குக் கொடுத்தால் நல்லது. இதன் மூலம் எவ்வளவு வருமானம் வரும் என்று கணக்குப் பார்த்தால் அதிகமாக ஒன்றும் வர வழியில்லை. நம்முடைய ஆட்கள் புத்திசாலித்தனமாக ஏமாற்றிவிடுகிறார்கள். இதை மேற்பார்வை செய்வதற்கு ஆகும் செலவைவிட அதிலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய பணம் குறைவுதான். இவற்றுக்கெல்லாம் விதி விலக்கு அளித்து விட்டால், மற்ற வகைகளில் அதிகமாக வர இடம் இருக்கிறது. அதை உங்கள் திறமையால் செய்ய முடியும். அந்தத் திறமையை வேறு துறைகளில் பயன்படுத்தி இந்தமாதிரிக் காரியங்களுக்கெல்லாம் விதி விலக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். நன்றி.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 21st March 1960.

The House then adjourned.

VII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 273 & 274. *Notifications issued with G.O. Nos. 44 and 49, L.A., dated 11th January 1960, relating to the constitution of Panchayat Unions in South Cuddalore and South Madurai Development districts.*

* 275. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3407, Home, dated 2nd December 1959, regarding relaxation of rules 2 (1) (c) and 9 of the Madras Denatured Spirit, Methyl Alcohol and Varnish (French Polish) Rules, 1959, in favour of the India Sugars and Refineries, Limited, Madras.*

† 276. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3562, Home, dated 16th December 1959, regarding exemption from payment of tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, for*

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a period of six months or till the bridge of 1/138th mile on the road Gundeput to Sultan's Battery is reconstructed for all transport vehicles with valid permits issued by the Mysore Government or Kerala Government and which ply on the Kozhikode-Gudalur-Mysore Road in the Madras State on account of the collapse of the bridge aforesaid.

‡ 277 & 278. *Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. Nos.* 2016 *and* 2017, *L.A., dated* 30*th November* 1959, *regarding extension of the term of office of the members of the Santhiyur-Attayampatti Panchayat in Salem district and Tirumangalam and Santhevelur Panchayats in Chingleput district, respectively, up to* 31*st January* 1960.

‡ 279. *Half-yearly review of the activities of departments under the administrative control of the Home Department for the first half of the year* 1959.

‡ 280. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 119, *Home, dated* 12*th January* 1960, *regarding amendment to rule* 47 *of the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules*, 1957.

‡ 281. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 4812, *Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated* 14*th December* 1959, *regarding amendment to rule* 3 *of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Rules*, 1959.

† 282. *Short report on the achievements and various activities of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department for the period from* 1st *April to* 30*th September* 1959.

† 283. *Statement XXIV showing action taken on assurances, promises and undertakings given during thirteenth to sixteenth sessions,* 1958–59, *of the Madras Legislative Council.*

† 284. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 4218, *Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated* 2nd *November* 1959, *regarding amendment to rule* 1 *of the Madras Shops and Establishment Rules*, 1948.

285. *Administration Report of the Madras State Electricity Board for* 1957–58.

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* Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 2nd March 1960.

† Placed on the table on 9th March 1960.

‡ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 5th March 1960.

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 87 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th March 1960, page 145 supra.]

The Students' Union of the Government College of Integrated Medicine, Madras, submitted in their Memorandum, dated 7th July 1959, a list of grievances which they wanted to be redressed and at the same time threatened to go on strike from the 3rd August 1959, if their demands were not fully met by the Government on or before that date. Before the Government could examine the demands and pass orders, the students commenced their threatened strike on the 3rd August 1959. They, however, called off the strike on the morning of the 10th August 1959. The Government have since passed orders on their representations.

2. A gist of the representations of the students and the Government's orders thereon are furnished below :—

Representations of the students.	*Orders of Government.*
(1) F.C.I.M. Course should not be introduced but should be abolished, as it stands in the way of G.C.I.M. students in getting a post-graduate degree in the modern medicine subjects.	(1) The Government have deferred the introduction of the course.
(2) Request for appointment of post-graduate degree holders as Lecturers in the College.	(2) When suitable persons with post-graduate qualifications are available, they will be posted as Lecturers consistent with the requirements of other medical colleges. The present Dean and the Professor of Medicine are holders of post-graduate degrees.
(3) To increase the standard of teaching in modern medicine, the Royapettah Hospital may be brought under the control of the Dean so that the students may have enough of practice and training in all departments of medical science.	(3) Even at present, all facilities for clinical training are provided in the Government Royapettah Hospital for the students of the College of Integrated Medicine. The Hospital is a Government Institution and any further facilities for the G.C.I.M. students can be provided for in the hospital as and when required even without placing the hospital under the control of the Dean, College and Hospital of Integrated Medicine. The request has therefore not been complied with.
(4) The contemplated internment should not be imposed on the G.C.I.Ms. According to curriculum they are bound only for house-surgeoncy.	(4) The request relates to the proposal of the Director of Medical Services for the introduction of a system of paid and unpaid house surgeonship for a period of one year after the 5½ years' course of study in the college. The Government have directed that the proposal be dropped.

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Representations of the students.	*Orders of Government.*
(5) Government should make arrangements for the University recognition of the institution and provide opportunities for the award of condensed M.B.B.S. as given to L.M.P., L.C.P.S. and D.M.&S., and the G.C.I.M. course should be abolished.	(5) Even before starting the G.C.I.M. course, the Government addressed the University for the recognition of the G.C.I.M. diploma, but with unfavourable results. The Government have now considered that no useful purpose will be served by addressing the University again.
(6) The change of wordings in the diploma (G.C.I.M.) as "Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery" to be substituted instead of "Subjects of Modern Medicine" as it exists at present and the word "Integrated" may be printed instead of being written in ink as it happens. The Government seal should be affixed or embossed in the diploma which has hitherto not been done.	(6) The matter is under consideration of the Government and orders will be issued shortly.
(7) The present bus is often under repair and hence serves no useful purpose. As the students have postings in 4 (four) different hospitals at the same time, one bus in such dilapidated condition cannot meet the situation. So another bus is indispensable and inevitable.	(7) The Government have sanctioned the purchase of a new bus.
(8) (*a*) The Indigenous Pathology in the curriculum should be linked with Indian Medicine. (*b*) The Meteria Medica General and Meteria Medica Special should be clubbed into one Meteria Medica subject.	(8) (*a*) and (*b*) The Government have sanctioned the merger of the subjects as requested.
(9) The post-graduate diploma like L.G.O., L.D.O., L.T.M., T.D.D., L.O., etc., should be opened to G.C.I.M. for higher studies.	(9) The G.C.I.Ms. cannot be admitted to post-graduate degree or diploma courses conducted by the Madras University as their basic qualification itself has not been recognised by the University. However, the question of starting post-graduate diploma courses under Government auspices for the G.C.I.Ms. is under consideration.
(10) The Integrated Medicine Practitioners Act, 1956, should be implemented in other States as students from other States are also graduating in this college.	(10) The request will have to be examined by the Board of Integrated Medicine in consultation with its counterparts in other States. The Director of Medical Services has been asked to take up this question with the Board of Integrated Medicine.
(11) The Government should also instruct the Public Works Department to fulfil our demands then and there immediately,	(11) Every effort is made to speed up the progress of building works in the Medical Department including those in the College of Integrated Medicine.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starrred question No. 88 asked by Sri Mohamed Raza Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th March 1959, page 148 supra.]

Number of doctors resigned during the years **1957, 1958** *and* **1959** *(up to* **31st** *May* **1959).**

1957.

	Name of the Medical Officer. (1)	Years of service. (2)
1	Dr. R Ganapathy	3 months.
2	Dr. P. Balagopalan	3 months.
3	Dr. (Srimathi) R. Meera Bai	2 years 3 months.
4	Dr. (Srimathi) Indira Ramamurthy ..	4 years.
5	Dr. (Kumari) N. Sathyaseela ..	1 year 7 months.
6	Dr. (Kumari) Soji Bai Samson ..	1 year 6 months.
7	Dr. (Kumari) A. Meera Bai	1 year 11 months.
8	Dr. T. V. Madhavan	3 months.
9	Dr. K. S. Mani	1 year 10 months.
10	Dr. S. V. Vaidyanathan ..	6 months.
11	Dr. I. Natarajan	3 years 8 months.
12	Dr. Md. Iqbal	9 months.
13	Dr. A. Joseph Antony	3 months.
14	Dr. (Kumari) T. P. Sarada Bai ..	12 years 2 months.
15	Dr. P. J. Phillips	1 year.
16	Dr. (Srimathi) Bilkhis Jehan ..	8 months.
17	Dr. K. Anasuhya	1 year 8 months.
18	Dr. S Srikantan	4 years 11 months.
19	Dr. R. Natarajan	10 months.

1958.

1	Dr. K. Leela	8 days.
2	Dr. (Kumari) A. Thomas	9 years 6 months.
3	Dr. M. V. Narayanaswamy	6 years 5 months.
4	Dr. (Kumari) K. Radha	8 months.
5	Dr. M. Narendra Menon	1 year 4 months.
6	Dr. K. Jagannathan	2 years 5 months.
7	Dr. R. L. Hanumanthan	7 months.
8	Dr. T. C. S. Veeramani	1 year 7 months.
9	Dr. T. V. Govindan Nambiar	8 months.
10	Dr. E. Samuel Johnson	2 years 1 month.
11	Dr. M. D. Karyapan	1 year 7 months.
12	Dr. P. F. Md. Yusuf	3 years.

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	Name of the Medical Officer. (1)	Years of service. (2)
	1958 -*cont.*	
13	Dr. (Kumari) K. Kanthimathi ..	4 months.
14	Dr. B. Marichetty	6 months.
15	Dr. A. D. C. Sadasivan	4 years 3 months.
16	Dr. L. A. Mathu	2 years 7 months.
17	Dr. T. J. Sathyanathan	2 years 9 months.
18	Dr. B. Ramachandra Achar	8 months.
19	Dr. P. V. Kalyanasundaram	4 years 11 months.
20	Dr. (Srimathi) Faiz Jehan	4 years 4 months.
21	Dr. K. M. Pillai	11 years 3 months.
22	Dr. Md. Kunhi	1 day.
23	Dr. (Srimathi) Lakshmi Rajan ..	3 years 9 months.
24	Dr. K. Venkasubba Rao	4 months.
25	Dr. D. Sankaran	1 year 7 months.
26	Dr. V. S. Krishnan	3 years 1 month.
27	Dr. (Kumari) R. Sarada	3 months.
28	Dr. (Kumari) Khamarunnissa ..	2 years 8 months.
29	Dr. N. Appaswamy	7 years 10 months.
30	Dr. S. V. Joseph	11 years 11 months.
31	Dr. (Kumari) P. Meera Bai	6 months.
32	Dr. Jacob Graham	6 months.
33	Dr. K. Natarajan	6 years 9 months.
34	Dr. (Srimathi) Shamina Devaraj ..	7 years 10 months.
35	Dr. A. Narayanan	3 months.
36	Dr. (Srimathi) A. Avvai	2 years.
37	Dr. (Kumari) T. N. Renuka Devi ..	1 month.
38	Dr. (Srimathi) Sarojini Santhosam ..	3 years
39	Dr. H. E. Azeez Ahmed	3 years 8 months.
40	Dr. M. Swaminathan	6 months.
41	Dr. C. R. Vittal Rao	5 months.
42	Dr. (Srimathi) Maimoona Bi	4 years 9 months.
	1959 (up to 31st May 1959).	
1	Dr. B. Yogishi Pai	9 months.
2	Dr. P. Subanna Gounder	3 months.
3	Dr. H. M. Nichari	2 years 5 months.
4	Dr. G. E. Thomas	4 years 3 months.
5	Dr. A. U. Natarajan	6 months.

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Name of the Medical Officer. (1)	Years of Service. (2)
1959 (Up to 31st May 1959)—*cont.*	
6 Dr. George Thomas	4 years 9 months.
7 Dr. T. Viraraghavan	1 year 10 months.
8 Dr. (Kumari) P. Manoranjitham ..	1 year 7 months.
9 Dr. (Kumari) T. G. Bhargavi .	1 year 9 months.
10 Dr. T. Ananthachar	1 year.
11 Dr. G. Venkatesan	10 months.
12 Dr. V. L. Srinivasan	10 years 11 months.
13 Dr. K. Tirunavukkarasu	19 days.
14 Dr. Mathew Verghese .	3 years 4 months.
15 Dr. (Kumari) Snehapoo Parker .	3 years 4 months.
16 Dr. M. K. Srinivasan	6 years.
17 Dr. C. Jagannathan	4 years.
18 Dr. G. Krishnamurthy	2 years.
19 Dr. N. Varadarajan	1 year 6 months.
20 Dr. S. Narayana Rao	2 years 8 months.
21 Dr. J. Azeezur Rahman	6 years.
22 Dr. S. Nazeer Mohammed	2 years 8 months.
23 Dr. R. Soundaravalli	10 months.
24 Dr. (Srimathi) R. Selvarangam ..	7 months.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 86, asked by Vidwan T. Muthukarnappan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th March 1960, page 155 supra.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS AND MEN PLACED UNDER SUSPENSION IN THE CITY OF MADRAS AND THE CHARGES FOR WHICH THEY WERE PLACED UNDER SUSPENSION DURING THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 1957 TO 31ST AUGUST 1959.

Number of Police Officers placed under suspension during 1st April 1957 to 31st August 1959.

	Inspector.	*Sub-Inspector.*	*Sergeant.*	*Head-Constable.*	*Police Constable.*
From 1st April 1957 to 31st March 1958.	1	..	..	7	41
From 1st April 1958 to 31st March 1959.	..	3	2	10	46
From 1st April to 31st August 1959.	..	1	..	3	11
Total ..	1	4	2	20	98

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Charges for which the above officers were placed under suspension.

		Number of persons.
1	Demand and receipt of illegal gratification ..	18
2	Gross neglect of duty or absence from duty ..	31
3	Violation of Madras Prohibition Act	22
4	Gambling	3
5	Defalcation of Public money	3
6	Misbehaviour	12
7	Miscellaneous	36
	Total ..	125

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 90 asked by Sri M. Ethirajalu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th March 1960, page 157 supra.]

A.—(a), (b) and (c)—

Name of taluk.	Number of the tanks in the taluk in charge of P.W.D.	1956–57. Number of tanks repaired.	1956–57. Amount of expenditure.	1957–58. Number of tanks repaired.	1957–58. Amount of expenditure.	1958–59. Number of tanks repaired.	1958–59. Amount of expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8
			RS.		RS.		RS.
Chidambaram	31	11	36,040	21	43,547	20	39,317
Vriddhachalam	66	18	29,080	14	25,077	16	18,740
Kallakurichi	53	11	15,557	5	3,414	13	52,621
Tirukoilur	113	33	32,223	49	34,898	52	36,621
Tindivanam	79	26	38,685	14	10,879	13	30,581
Villupuram	145	42	1,10,445	22	28,479	26	49,483
Gingee	49	21	40,507	17	45,429	19	39,239
Cuddalore	44	12	7,691	15	8.846	16	12,350

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 1 asked by Sri M. Ethirajalu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th March 1960, page 159 supra.]

	1956–57 (1st July 1956 to 30th June 1957.)	1957–58 (1st July 1957 to 31st December 1958.)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
1. Within the Co-operative fold—		
Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies—		
(a) Value of handloom goods produced.	1,165·13	1,546·84
(b) Value of handloom goods sold out.	1,174·62	1,683·90
(c) Quantity of goods yet to be sold out (as on 30th September 1959).	..	108·75
Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society—		
(a) Handloom goods purchased for sale in the selling units.	154·81	280·52
(b) Handloom goods sold.	164·18	302·27
(c) Stock of goods as on 30th September 1959.	..	123.97
2. Outside the Co-operative fold—		
Particulars are not available.		


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